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BRAZIL ASSERTS IT WILL OPPOSE GERMAN ENTRY

Announcement Comes as a Great Surprise to Other Members of League

M. BRIAND'S RETURN ANXIOUSLY AWAITED

It Is Still Hoped That a Way Will Be Found Out of the Difficulty

By Special Cable

GENEVA, March 11—Aristide Briand returns to Geneva today, where his presence is urgently needed, owing to the sudden and unexpected determination of Brazil to veto the admission of Germany to the Council of the League of Nations unless the former is also granted a permanent seat. This attitude was made apparent yesterday at an informal meeting of the members of the Council. Everything seemed to be going smoothly and rumors were circulated that the Swedish firmness to refuse all claims to fresh seats on the Council except Germany's was effectually bringing the present deadlock to a timely end.

The Spaniards, as was to be expected, were extremely vigorous in their demand for a permanent seat at the same time as Germany, but both Sir Austen Chamberlain, head of the British delegation, and the French delegates, who earlier in the day had instructed the French correspondents to prepare French public opinion for the defeat of the French viewpoint, had come to the conclusion, it is believed, that the treaties of Locarno and the entry of Germany to the League could not be sacrificed to the claims of a less important European power.

Brazil Not Reckoned With

No one, however, reckoned with Brazil. Afranio de Mello Franco, the Brazilian delegate, and personally a strong supporter of the League, emphatically stated that he would be compelled to veto Germany's admission to the Council unless Brazil was also granted a permanent seat.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's demeanor was very serious when he left the meeting, and the veil of secrecy which was thrown over the proceedings by the British and the French only strengthens the belief that a complete impasse has been reached.

The questions which everyone in Geneva are now asking themselves are, will Mello Franco have the courage to stand out alone at the formal meeting of the Council? If not, what possible methods are there to avoid having the German delegation return home? At present it is impossible to give an adequate answer to either question.

Of Paramount Importance

The League supporters who know Mello Franco say no to the first question. The admission of Germany to the League is a matter of such paramount importance that it seems highly improbable that either M. Briand, Sir Austen Chamberlain, or Dr. Bênes will not find a way out of the present difficulties.

An informal meeting of the Council preceded yesterday further conversations of the delegates of the five Locarno powers. The only fact which could be gleamed from the discussions was that Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, gave his word to support the demands for the enlargement of the Council in September. This is purely a "gentlemen's agreement," but nevertheless it is the basis on which Poland and Spain hope that their claims will be considered at the next Assembly.

Such an agreement would have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926

Local

State Pension Plans Argued 1
Disclosures Made on Telephone's Invention 4B
Radio Reaches Out Friendly Hand to Lightkeepers 4B
Business College Freshman's Living Costs Remain Same 5
Vaccination Debate Expected 5B
Local Music 5B
Engine Vibration Is Reduced..... 5B
Radio Tonight 5B
Influence of Women on Finer Details of Motors Is Evident 5B

General

Telephone Rate Rise Held Up..... 1
Twelve-Hour Flight to America Is German Hope 1
Investigations at Egyptian Tomb.... 1
Brazil Decides to Oppose German Entry 1
New Technique in Use of Lens..... 1
Technically Trained Men Urged on Industry 2
Tacna-Arica Test Nears 2
Religious Education Association Continues Session 3
British Coal Subsidy Condemned..... 3
Parties Show Opposition to Briand Cabinet 3
Long Senate Debate Likely on Debt Agreements 12
Zion Complains to Commission..... 12

Financial

Rails in Strong Demand 10
New York and Boston Stocks..... 10
New York Curb 10
Canadian Business Expanding 11
New York Bonds 11
Chicago Steel Demand Steady..... 11

Sports

National Challenge Cup Football.... 4
Red Sox Show Big Change..... 4
Southern California Track Outlook.. 4
Hagenlacher Still Leading 4

Features

What They Are Saying..... 3
The Sundial 5
Sunset Stories 5
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog..... 5
Architecture, Theaters, Motion Pictures, Music 6
The Home Forum 7
True Safety
Our Young Folks' Page 8
Study Projects for Monitor Readers 9
Composition as Disclosed by 345 College Teachers 9
Educational 9
Radio 11
In the Ship Lanes 12
Laugh and the World Laughs With You 12
Editorials 14
Letters to the Editor 14
Dickens' London That Remains..... 14
The Week in Rome 14

Students Pass Perfect Examination on Bible

Special Correspondence

Salem, Ore., March 6

PERFECT examination papers were turned in by two of the 222 pupils in 53 standard high schools of the State in a recent Bible examination, according to J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction. Of this number 117 attained passing grades. Those receiving 100 per cent were Beatrice Bennett of Lebanon and Phillip E. Ford of Hillsboro, both pupils answering correctly all questions in the examination on the Old Testament. Only 46 out of 105 pupils received passing grades in the examination on the New Testament. Pupils passing both examinations will receive one of the 15 units required for graduation from a standard high school.

NEW TECHNIQUE IN USE OF LENS OPENS BIG FIELD

Metal Structure Details Never Before Visible Are Being Photographed

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Development of a new technique in the use of the ultra-microscope has revealed details in the structure of metals never before seen by the human eye.

Photographs, showing these details, were explained by F. F. Lucas of the Bell telephone laboratories, to the New York Electrical Society in a lecture on the technique he has developed.

Mr. Lucas feels that a new field for research into the minute structure of all materials and microscopic forms of life has been opened by the development.

In the photographs, displayed on a screen, crystals in iron, so small that hitherto they have appeared under the highest powered microscope merely as blurred lines, looked like greatly magnified feathers. Other structures that had appeared merely as dots, became finely organized crystals radiating from a central core.

Ultra-violet light used in this photography, Mr. Lucas explained, is of such short wavelengths that it does not blur in reflecting from the minute detail of the substances photographed. A screen of fluorescent uranium glass inserted in the microscope makes it possible to focus the lenses with the ultra-violet light to a point of fine definition.

The photography of the structure of metals, Mr. Lucas said, was of great value in improving the quality of lead covering for cables, in improving metal cores of electromagnets and in other practical ways.

DIRECTORS APPROVE $130,000,000 RAILWAY EQUIPMENT MERGER

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—A merger of the American Locomotive and Railway Steel Spring companies, bringing together two leading railroad equipment manufacturers with combined assets of approximately $130,000,000, has been approved by the directors of both companies. The consolidation, if approved by the stockholders, will be effected by an exchange of two shares of American Locomotive common stock for three of Railway Steel Spring and a share-for-share exchange of preferred.

The combination will place under the active direction of William H. Woodin a group of equipment companies with total resources of almost $250,000,000. Mr. Woodin, who is head of the American Car & Foundry Company, will advance from president to chairman of the board of the enlarged American Locomotive Company. Frederick F. Fitzpatrick, head of the Railway Steel-Spring Company, will succeed him as president.

The possibility of a further consolidation, embracing the American Car & Foundry Company, is being discussed in Wall Street, although the latter so far has not figured in any of the negotiations.

DR. SEIPEL TO TOUR AMERICA

VIENNA, March 11 (AP) — The former Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, plans to leave shortly for an extensive lecture tour of the United States.

Antiques.

Kept Up to Date!

TODAY, the value of antique silver plate lies in its preservation in its original form, but it was fashionable for the early colonists in the south to send their old silver back to England to be melted and reshaped into the prevailing style. Even George Washington did it! An interesting discussion of this practice will appear

in

Tomorrow's

MONITOR

Household Page

12-HOUR FLIGHT TO AMERICA IS GERMAN HOPE

Investigations to Be Carried on in Unexplored Air Regions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN (Via Mail to London), March 11—An association of German natural scientists and aviators has just been formed in Berlin to investigate, by means of airplane flights, conditions prevailing in the "stratosphere," as yet the almost unexplored air regions, 35,000 feet upward above the earth's surface. The organization is regarded in German aviation circles as the first serious step toward the establishment of an express air mail service between Hamburg and New York, along a storm-free route at an average altitude of about one mile higher than the top of Mount Everest.

The pilot will be provided with a supply of oxygen and inclosed in a specially constructed pneumatic box. The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the association has an abundance of means and is in close touch with the foremost meteorologists of Germany. Professor Süring of the Potsdam Meteorological Institute is now collaborating in the equipment of a flying laboratory and observatory which is to be sent up in charge of expert aviators, to obtain all possible information concerning the higher atmosphere.

Various instruments carried will be of a self-registering type. Chimerical as the whole project sounds, the president of the association told the Monitor representative that German aviators were confident that with the data now to be obtained, it should soon be possible to cross the Atlantic on the "stratosphere" route at a speed 280 miles per hour, which would bring Hamburg within 12 hours of New York. This super-speed he said would be rendered possible by the low density and slight friction of the air in "stratosphere," and by the complete absence at such heights of blizzards, thunderstorms and other electrical disturbances, that so greatly hamper aviation in the lower air envelope, particularly off the coast of the United States.

Intense cold, blinding glare of the sun, and rarefaction of the air are difficulties he believes inventive genius will overcome. French and American pilots have already shown that it is possible for airplanes to reach an altitude of 35,000 feet. It now remains, the president of the association declares, for the Germans to demonstrate the navigability of the air at such altitudes for long distances in a horizontal direction.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—A 50-hour airplane service between Berlin and Vladivostok, the principal port on the Pacific, will be opened this year, said an announcement today by the Russian information service. Regular service is planned on the route of nearly 5000 miles, the planes flying day and night. The time by rail is 13 days.

The new air line is being organized by the German-Russian Navigation Company in conjunction with the German Company Aero-Lloyd. From Vladivostok a special connecting airplane line will go to Tokyo.

Phi Beta Kappa Seeks Fund of $1,000,000 for Scholarship

John D. Rockefeller Jr. Announces Great Project at Banquet of Rhode Island Alpha

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (Special)—Launching of a nation-wide movement by Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, to raise a sesquicentennial fund of $1,000,000 for advancement of the cause of scholarship, was announced last evening by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in an address at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary dinner of Rhode Island Alpha at the Turks Head Club.

Establishment of annual awards for merit in scholarship and teaching and erection of a memorial building at William and Mary College in honor of the fifty founders of Phi Beta Kappa are to be the uses to which the fund will be put when collected.

Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, who was also a speaker at the dinner, gave the project his indorsement declaring that no other organization is so well equipped for forwarding the task of giving scholarship its proper place in American life.

Duplicate Apollo Room

It is proposed to make the distinguishing feature of the memorial building a duplication of the historic Apollo Room at Raleigh Tavern in which it is believed Phi Beta Kappa was organized and where its anniversaries were celebrated.

"When the fund is obtained," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and after providing for the memorial building, and for maintaining the central organization and adequate headquarters in New York, the income will be devoted to fulfilling the second purpose.

"This purpose is to be effected under the following plan which is designed to be flexible and will be adjusted from time to time, by vote of the council, to meet changing conditions and to accord with the results of experience:

"(a) The society will offer annually a grand prize of $10,000 for distinction in teaching—open to all college teachers or attainment in scholarship—open to college graduates of not more than 10 years' standing.

"In addition to the grand prize, it will offer a number of grants (no one of which shall exceed $2000) to chapters or individuals, in aid of scholarships, teaching, production, or constructive experiment.

"(b) Besides these monetary grants and prizes, the society will provide distinctions and awards for scholarship in secondary and preparatory schools. The Harvard Chapter's Scholarship Trophy and the Missouri Chapter's Scholarship Cup are cited as partial illustrations of this plan, which will be further extended.

Direction of Senate

"The campaign will be carried forward under the direction of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate through the executive committee, consisting of eight men, six of whom are trustees of the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation, under the chairmanship of Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a member of the Senate since 1916. There will be in addition a National Committee of One Hundred, which will co-operate with the executive committee in the direction of the campaign. This committee will be composed of outstanding men and women representing the leading chapters of the fraternity as well as the different sections of the United States."

Mr. Rockefeller said the campaign would take the form of a canvass for special or large gifts in almost a score of the leading cities and a nation-wide campaign among the membership generally. The first will

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

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John D. Rockefeller Jr.

BUILDING LOANS BILL IS FAVORED

Measure to Facilitate Small Construction Projects Gets Support

Legislation to facilitate construction and real estate operation was advocated before the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Banks and Banking today by a large group of the State's prominent business men. Their proposal would authorize the incorporation of the Mortgage Bank of Massachusetts, an organization to be started "for the purpose of accumulating the funds of its members and lending to its members on first mortgages not more than $15,000 on real estate within Massachusetts.

If the measure is passed, proponents said it would pave the way for the greatest construction boom ever experienced in Massachusetts. Today they told the committee it is almost impossible for small operations to secure loans on which to proceed when such operations are not large enough to get loans from mortgage bank houses. Savings banks and other institutions do not lend on real estate in such small amounts, and individuals have been taxed out of lending, the committee was told.

Lombard Williams of Dedham said the organization of such a bank is necessary to facilitate the financing of real estate development by reducing the cost of loans. He referred directly to the Boston Real Estate Exchange in support of the plan and said that the best evidence of the need of such an institution is the character of the men behind the movement.

Mr. Robinson Favors Legislation

George I. Robinson Jr., treasurer of the Real Estate Co-operative Bank, favored the measure in general but submitted a re-draft of the original bill which representatives of the co-operative banks later declared removed the greater part of their opposition to the bill.

Mr. Robinson said that opponents of the measure would find it, upon analysis, almost entirely altruistic. "There is nothing radical in the measure, and it is presented so that we may remedy conditions in the real estate business," he said.

He continued to tell of the heavy charges imposed on builders by mortgage loan concerns and recounted instances in which borrowers were required to pay a bonus of from 6 to 10 per cent for the loan, interest of from 6 to 7 per cent, and meet heavier surplus in this clearing out of amortization charges. Under the new system, he said, there will be no bonuses while the amortization feature will be gradual and easy.

Helpful to Ambitions

The incorporation of such an institution as is planned will be helpful to those in the State who have ambition and vision even though they may not be wealthy, Mr. Robinson said. On this type of citizen, he continued, the State must depend for its real-estate development.

He contended that the mortgage bank would hurt neither the savings nor the co-operative banks as it would care for a field not touched to any great extent by either. He pointed to successes of the plan in other countries.

RADIOCASTING IN PARLIAMENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 11—In the House of Commons yesterday, the Prime Minister, replying to a question regarding the radiocasting of specially chosen portions of the parliamentary proceedings, said he would endeavor to obtain Parliament's views. It was suggested that the budget speech, which will probably be delivered shortly after Easter, might form an occasion for the innovation.

TELEPHONE RATE RISE IS HALTED TEMPORARILY

Court Rules Action Must Wait on Decision of the State Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—The move by the New York Telephone Company to advance its rates to subscribers by increasing its surcharge from 10 to 35 per cent on telephone bills in New York City and 18 per cent up state, has been halted, at least temporarily, by the federal statutory court, composed of Judges Augustus N. Hand, Henry W. Rogers and Martin F. Manton. The court has handed down a decision that the motion by the company is denied, pending action by the New York State Public Service Commission on the company's plea for a rate increase, which is now before the commission.

The opinion, written by Judge Rogers, reviewed the proceedings that have been carried on before the Public Service Commission and in the federal courts from October, 1920, to the present time, during which period the telephone company has sought additional rates for service to subscribers.

Got an Increase in 1921

In 1921 the company was granted an increase of approximately 20 per cent by the Public Service Commission over the rates then prevailing and in January, 1923, the commission granted an order permitting a further increase of 5 per cent. In August, 1924, Judge John C. Knox of the Federal Court permitted the company a temporary increased surcharge of 10 per cent and enjoined the Public Service Commission and the Attorney-General from preventing the collection of such surcharges.

In the proceedings before the Statutory Court the company held that present reproduction costs, less depreciation of its property in the State of New York amounted to $500,000,000, and was entitled to the additional rates asked for.

The Public Service Commission now has pending before it a proceeding with a view to determine the rates that should be authorized the telephone company and Judge Rogers expressed surprise that the matter should have been brought before the Statutory Court in advance of the commission's decision.

"The rate making power," the decision said, "is a legislative, and not a judicial, power, and the Public Service Commission acts as the duly authorized agent of the Legislature of the State of New York in fixing the rates of public service corporations. The function of the courts with regard to public service corporations is to prevent confiscation or the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. The commission understands that when fixing new rates at the close of its present investigation that its action will be subject to review by the courts and that no rates which it fixes can stand if, in the opinion of the courts, they violate the constitutional guarantees for the protection of property.

"We shall assume that the Public Service Commission, in fixing the new rates, will fix them according to the principles laid down by the court in the former suit. If it disregards these principles it will be time enough to bring the matter to the court's attention and the application of the plaintiff at this time is denied."

The Company's Contention

Pending the report of the special master, the present 10 per cent surcharge that subscribers in New York City are paying remains. Should the report be adverse to the company a refund will be made to subscribers, a bond of $5,000,000 having been given by the company to guarantee this action.

At the office of the company it was stated that the company was in accord with the Statutory Court's assumption that the commission will decide the pending proceedings before it in accordance with established legal practices and without undue delay.

Indications are clear-cut that if the Public Service Commission denied the company's plea it will take its case back into the courts to get authorization for the rate increase it is demanding. The company contends that it is entitled to earn 8 per cent and that the amount it was earning in the State was $16,766,252 less than sufficient to pay 8 per cent on the cost of the property and $20,776,903 less than 8 per cent on its fair and reasonable value.

Italy and Germany Seek New Tariff Agreement

By Special Cable

Rome, March 11

A CONFERENCE between Italian and German experts takes place next month with the object of reaching an agreement on tariff questions affecting the ports of Hamburg and Trieste.

Experts from the states interested in the traffic of Trieste are invited to take part in the conference.

SELF-PROPELLED CARS TO BE USED UPON MAIN LINES

Boston & Maine Announces Plans for Its New Motor Service

With an order just placed for 10 additional gasoline-electric motor rail cars, the Boston & Maine Railroad is planning to use this type of car in part-time service on several main interurban lines emanating from the Boston terminal, it was announced today.

Three of the new cars, seating 90 persons each and equipped with double-end control, are already scheduled for interurban service but will be run only outside of rush hours. The B. & M., preparatory to the publication of its annual report for 1925, issued the following statement today discussing the possible uses of this new equipment in which the company has now invested $1,000,000.

"While there is a field for the self-propelled passenger car on steam railroads, the scope is by no means universal. The power and capacity of such cars are inadequate to meet the peak requirements of commutation traffic, and in the case of short branch lines with very light traffic, the investment and operating cost are out of all proportion to the revenue. In the former class of traffic, motor rail cars cannot satisfactorily replace steam with the greater capacity of the latter for handling peak loads in the latter class, the highway bus appears to furnish the economical solution.

"There is an intermediate field, however, where the passenger traffic does not warrant steam service, and in some instances the introduction of a less expensive substitute may permit of greater frequency of service and result in the retention of traffic which otherwise would be diverted to public or private transportation on the highway."

Most of the new cars, like most of the 13 which are now in operation, are intended to supply such an improved and economical service for branch lines. Discussing further the use of this equipment, the Boston and Maine's report will say:

"While the development of gasoline motor cars for passenger transportation on the rails cannot be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage, the economies as compared with steam servicve have appeared to be sufficient to justify a substantial investment in this type of equipment.

"The Boston & Maine now has in service 13 gasoline rail passenger cars, of which eight are mechanically driven and five are of the gas-electric type. Eleven additional cars are now under order—all of the gas-electric type.

"These cars are being operated on both main lines and branches, the following runs being indicative of the service to which they are believed to be adapted: Boston-Northampton, North Adams-Troy, Nashua-Worcester, Portland-Rochester, Salem-Lowell, Springfield-Greenfield.

"Practically all of these cars are intended to haul an additional car of light construction. Among the cars under order, however, are three with double-end control having a seating capacity of over 90 passengers. These are intended for interurban service at other than rush hours."

The three double-end control cars referred to are part of the order for 10 new cars which was placed recently with the Osgood-Bradley Car Company of Worcester. A 73-foot Brill-Westinghouse gasoline-electric car, the biggest of this type yet built, will be delivered to the Boston & Maine shortly as the last of a previous order for equipment of this type.

STATE PENSION TO AGED BASED ON POLL TAXES

Majority Report Favors a Noncontributory System for Massachusetts

COST IS ESTIMATED AT $5,500,000 A YEAR

Extension of Present Relief Methods Is Indorsed in Minority's Plan

Two methods of caring for aged persons who have no means of support: one to establish noncontributory old age pensions, paying a maximum of $1 a day, at a total cost of about $5,500,000 a year; another to extend present methods of relief on an individualized basis, insofar as possible outside of almshouses, at a cost of about $600,000 a year, were presented to the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Pensions today by the majority and minority of the Special Commission on Pensions, appointed in 1924.

Charles J. Mahoney, Royal Robbins, and Minnie R. Dwight, a majority of the commission, stood sponsor for the noncontributory form of pensions. With them were joined the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which has been conducting since 1922 a national campaign on behalf of old age pensions.

Wendell P. Thore, who has long been engaged in legislative activity for old age pensions, criticized both minority and majority reports. Speaking for the minority report were Frank H. Hardison, who has presided over several commissions investigating pensions over a long period of years, and Allyn A. Young, professor of economics at Harvard University.

$1 a Day Support

Mr. Robbins spoke for the majority of the commission and explained their plan. Under its provisions, all aged poor over 70 years old who, it is decided, have means of support under $1 a day, may receive compensation from the State to bring their total income up to $1.

He outlined the need for the measure, and told of the extensive investigation carried on by the commission, which revealed that more than 20 per cent of the persons in the Commonwealth over 70 years of age have no income of their own.

To finance the non-contributory system planned by the majority, which would cost $5,500,000 the first year, and somewhat more in succeeding years, it is proposed to levy a poll tax on men and women of $2, annually, and to increase the income tax ½ per cent. The practicability of these taxes was discussed by Mr. Robbins, and he contended that if a poll tax was equitable to pay a bonus to war veterans, it is equally to pay a bonus to the veterans of industry in the same way.

Europe's Experience Cited

Speaking for the minority report, Mr. Hardison contended that a non-contributory old age pension system would destroy initiative and ambition to work on the part of persons over 70 who might well continue in productive employment. The system does not agree with the ideas of most Americans, he said, and he opposed the theory of a general, inflexible pension.

Allyn A. Young, also speaking for the minority, told of the experience of countries in Europe which have adopted contributory old-age pension systems. Such plans, he said, are working to the satisfaction of most of the countries, and have done much good. They provide against unemployment and disability, and commend themselves highly to Massachusetts, he said. On the other hand, noncontributory systems in England, Australia and New Zealand are being progressively abandoned as undesirable.

Mr. Young agreed with the majority that there is need for improved conditions in Massachusetts, but he minimized the gravity of the situation. "However unsatisfactorily," he said, "the needs of practically all of the aged poor in the State are being taken care of. It is not an extreme situation."

Difficulty of Administration

The chief difficulty in a non-contributory system, he said is administrative. Concrete administrative and political difficulties have arisen wherever the plan has been tried, he said, and the difficult if not insuperable problem of deciding which persons are absolutely destitute, which can work a little, and which should be supported by relatives, friends, or organizations. Authorities agree, Professor Young contended, that this administrative difficulty has proved to be the nemesis of non-contributory pensions, and has led Great Britain away from the system.

The plan of the minority, he said, would provide for a simple extension of the present systems of poor relief, with no persons cared for in almshouses who could be cared for elsewhere. State funds would be made available to local authorities, and expended under State supervision. By these and similar means, Professor Young contended that the needs of indigent aged persons can be cared for adequately.

Howard Ragland of Cincinnati, vice-president of the national old-age pensions committee of the Eagles, addressed the committee in behalf of the majority plan, and told of the experience of other states with the system. He agreed that the minority plan would go a long step in advance of present methods.

Tomb Discovered in Egypt Not That of Pharaoh Senefru

Investigation Disproves Former Theory and Shows Tomb May Have Been That of Father or Mother of Cheops, Declares Dr. George A. Reisner

By Special Cable

CAIRO, March 11—The possibility that the tomb discovered last year by the Boston-Harvard expedition in the shadow of the great pyramid of Cheops might be that of the Pharaoh Senefru himself seems now definitely disproved, for Dr. George A. Reisner issues a statement through the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, in which he declares that identification of the person buried in the chamber has now advanced to the point where it may be said the person was either the father of Cheops or the mother, and probably the mother.

The statement goes on to give an interesting description of the work on the tomb during the last few weeks, pointing out that the exceedingly deteriorated condition of the contents, much of which have been reduced to brown fiber or gray powder through the action—so a chemical expert declares—of fungi, makes the work of reconstruction tediously slow.

Reconstructing Chair

Practically the only clue to the original form of the objects consists in the gold foil formerly completely covering the woodwork, but now in many cases sunk down on itself or fallen to one side, greatly increasing the difficulties of the work of reconstruction. At the present time, Dr. Reisner and Dows Dunham, who are carrying out all the work of recording and the removal of gold leaf on other remains, are engaged on what seems likely to be the most difficult work that the tomb will present, namely, the reconstruction of inlaid parts of a large carrying chair. These inlays lie in confusion, owing to decay and the fall of the wooden parts which they decorated, and reconstruction will require some time.

Two other chairs have been identified, and their gold leaf removed. The second chair had an inlaid board and the pattern formed by the inlays has now been successfully reconstructed.

Pottery in Confused Pile

The statement declares that a careful examination of the chamber and its contents has confirmed the previously formed conclusion that the deposit was a reburial, that is, the alabaster sarcophagus and furniture had been first buried in another tomb and then removed from the original tomb to be reburied in this secret chamber within the precincts of the pyramid of Cheops. The alabaster sarcophagus could not have been lowered into the new tomb in a horizontal position and the body must have been taken out for reburial and returned to the sarcophagus after the latter had been placed in the chamber.

During the process of reburial the furniture may have been exposed to breakage or pilfering. The pottery and stone vessels between the coffin and southern wall of the chamber lie in a confused pile and most of the pottery vessels have been smashed.

Although the statement says nothing regarding the probable date that the sarcophagus will be opened, permitting final identification of the person within, it is believed this is likely to take place in about three weeks. Now that experts have concluded their examination of the body of Tut-ankh-Amen, the problem presents itself of the disposal of the boy Pharoah's remains, and it is reported that the Department of Antiquities intends reburying the body in an iron casket, which will be placed in one of the tombs in the smaller chambers.

EAMON DE VALERA RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF THE SINN FEIN

DUBLIN, March 11 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican leader, has resigned the presidency of the Sinn Fein, following rejection by the Ard Fheis, or Republican General Assembly, of his motion favoring Republican representation in the Dail Eireann and Ulster Parliament.

After a two-days' secret conference here the Ard Fheis rejected by a vote of 223 to 218 the motion by Mr. De Valera.

The Opposition, headed by Mary MacSwiney and Father O'Flanagan, stood for sticking to the original abstention policy of the Republicans.

"Going Once-Do I Hear $2?-Twice $2 Do I Hear?-" Cry at Postoffice

Unclaimed Parcels-Post Packages Sold to Curious and Those With an Eye to a Bargain

More than $175,000 is realized annually from auction sales of unclaimed parcels-post matter, held at the 13 branches of the dead-letter offices throughout the country.

F. C. Staley, head of the Washington office, who was in Boston today to attend one of these auctions at the Burlington Street headquarters of the Boston Post Office Inquiry Division, cited these figures and explained how the Government had been able to realize such a considerable amount from the piles of apparently worthless objects that cluttered the room.

"Formerly," said Mr. Staley, "it was the practice to engage a professional auctioneer to conduct these sales, and he would be paid a commission. About 18 months ago we tried substituting our own employees in the role of auctioneer, and by so doing raised our income 46 per cent, whereas there was only an increase of 1 per cent in the actual amount of goods sold."

By 9:30 this morning the auction room on the third floor of the Burlington Street office was nearly full. Women, of whom there were about 150, filled the benches, and in the area about them 300 men elbowed to points of vantage.

Snatches of conversation in the crowd revealed to the attentive visitor that most of these prospective buyers were proprietors of second hand stores and novelty shops with a smattering of private individuals who follow all roads that lead to bargain counters.

Ladies' silk stockings, books, vises, battery chargers, bedding, hair-nets, shoe-buttons, hip-boots, stationery, tires, flags, moving-picture films, pearl necklaces, mops,

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

TEST OF METHOD IN TACNA-ARICA DISPUTE NEARS

Efforts to Settle Question by Negotiation Are Among Reports

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The attempt of Washington to settle the South American feud over Tacna-Arica is approaching its test.

A year has elapsed since President Coolidge, as arbiter between Chile and Peru, decided to stake the sovereignty of the disputed provinces on a plebiscite. For months a special commission at Arica has been plodding toward an understanding on the rules for such an election. Outwardly, the State Department professes every confidence that the method of decision proposed by the President still can be carried into execution, but these facts tell but half the story as it has come to be known in Pan-American political circles everywhere.

From the beginning the conditions laid down by American members of the plebiscite commission have met with stubborn resistance, now on the part of Chile, now by Peru. There have been many open threats and some physical clashes between partisans of the two countries.

Tension Has Increased

With the return home of former residents to participate in the election, tension has increased, and every report from South America has indicated that the American representatives are finding their position more and more difficult.

In some South American circles, at least, the opinion is held that a plebiscite is possible, and under the cover of diplomatic secrecy several informal but earnest efforts have been made to find some other solution. What part the State Department may have had in these discussions remains undisclosed.

Confronted with published stories that they had formally suggested an alternate solution to the two interested nations, and had been rebuffed by Chile, department officials sealed their lips even tighter.

They likewise have refused to comment on reports which are credited in Latin-American diplomatic circles, telling how an attempt was made recently to induce disinterested South American nations to intervene. Such a step, if successful, would have extricated the Washington Government from at least a part of its embarrassments, but the extent to which the State Department gave encouragement to the movement remains one of the many secrets of the long negotiations. It is known definitely that the effort fell flat.

Agreement Plan Debated

With other South American nations unwilling to act, and with Chile and Peru so involved as to be unable to broach a proposal for a new deal all round, state department officials have been advised from some quarters to acknowledge openly that a plebiscite is impossible, and propose a direct settlement. Indications have reached Washington that had such a step been taken Chile at least might have agreed.

During the time these things have been occupying the serious attention of highest officials of the department, General Pershing has returned to Washington after his trying service as head of the plebiscite commission, and has made a complete report on the difficulties of the present American position.

At present Washington appears devoid of any suggestion how the situation could be solved—except by the plebiscite, but every way out will be explored, and a diplomatic agreement obviating the necessity for election still is manifestly among the possibilities.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture on "Recent Influences and Tendencies in German Education," by Dr. Fritz Kellermann, Harvard, Emerson D, 8.

Annual dinner of the Motor Coach and Bus Association of Massachusetts, Hotel Lenox, 6:30.

Lecture, "Motor Gypsying and Mountain Climbing Across the Continent," by Carl S. Whittier, Boston Public Library, 8.

Debate, "Is Communism a Basis for World Peace?" by Dr. Howard A. Gibbs, affirmative, and the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, negative, 6 Byron Street, 8.

Address, "George Washington, Strategist," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Boston City Club, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—London String Quartet, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Lambert Murphy, tenor, 8:15.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"Hay Fever," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:15.
Repertory—"Heartbreak House," 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Allan Farnham, violinist, 8:15.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Poetry Matinee, Repertory Theater Hall, 4.

Meeting of New England Association of English Teachers, Harvard University, 4; dinner, 6:30.

Lecture, "Old Pilgrim Trails," by Winthrop Packard, Eastern Star Women's Club, Hotel Vendome, 2.

?

(1) In what way did his university fail Mr. Maun?

(2) What are some of the complications of open diplomacy?

(3) Who made a reputation for himself as a humorist by trying to be serious?

(4) What large city has elected a woman Mayor?

(5) What important service is proposed by the De Molay Council?

(6) In what country are a number of steel houses being built? Why?

These Questions Were Answered in

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Peruvian Senator Pleads Equality in Plebiscite

LIMA, Peru, March 11 (AP)—The possibility of another war between Chile and Peru was predicted in the Senate by Laurito Curletti during a speech on the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite problem.

"Unless complete equality prevails in the coming plebiscite which is to decide definitely the suzerainty of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, now under Chilean rule, it will involve a fight for sovereignty which some day will terminate in war," the senator declared.

After tracing the history of the problem, Senator Curletti said that only by rigid adherence to the award handed down by President Coolidge as arbitrator could a peaceful solution of the problem be arrived at.

NEW FINNISH MINISTER

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, March 11—Armas Saastamoinen has been appointed Finnish Minister at The Hague in lieu of his brother who has been called to a similar position at the court of St. James's.

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INDUSTRY URGED TO SEEK TECHNICALLY TRAINED MEN

He's the Man You Need in Your Business, Canadian Pacific Head Tells American Railway Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—Members of the American Railway Engineering Association, meeting here in annual convention, were told by Edward E. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that they should by constant propaganda make the employers of the country realize that the technically-trained man is the man they need in their business, whatever that business may be. He praised service now being rendered transportation by college-trained men.

This young man, who, in 1918, when 41 years old, became president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is in control of 20,000 miles of railway in Canada and the United States, with fleets on both oceans, a system of 14 modern hotels, mines, smelters, mills, agricultural lands, timber, and town sites, then stated:

"You may have to bring pressure to bear on universities to broaden the curriculum in the engineering school so as to give more attention to engineering economics and business administration. That is being done by Harvard and other American universities and is being considered as a possible move by McGill University, provided it meets with the support and approval of the engineering profession.

"Now one of the difficulties confronting large corporations—and you can take it as admitted that all corporations now admit the value of educated men in their service—is the acknowledged attitude of the college graduate toward work.

"By reason of his advantages in education, the young man leaving college is apt to think he is equipped to be an officer or for some superior position without going through the arduous work of apprenticeship. No impression could be more erroneous. The most intelligent college graduate begins his practical work at a disadvantage compared to a man of the same age who has had, let us say, five or six years practical experience. The virtue in education is that it enables a man to overcome that disability and 10 years later the advantage is all with him."

The Committee on Co-operative Relations with Universities, of which Robert H. Ford of Chicago is chairman, had presented a report prior to Mr. Beatty's remarks, this report stating that, "Well-conceived practical co-operation between the universities and the railroads will result in the institutions becoming more definite factors in development of transportation. Improved reciprocal relations will secure a better understanding of the requirements of transportation as a national undertaking. The combined result will react in a better product of more highly trained young men who are thus drawn into the fascinating business of railroading.

Warns Against Overloading

"The committee suggests that the railroads should not take into their service more college trained men than they can assimilate."

It was further recommended by this committee "That the engineering schools do not specialize beyond the three branches of engineering; civil, mechanical and electrical."

Tribute to the contribution to society by the engineer was made by Mr. Beatty in saying:

"If a properly conceived encyclopedia were to be compiled of the Dominion of Canada and the United States my own thought is that one of the most important articles would be devoted to the immense contribution made by engineering to the development of our countries.

"Without the engineer, we should still be in the wilderness stage, whereas the vast territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific is netted with roads, railways, canals, and telegraph wires; we have safe and well-equipped harbors linked with Europe, the Orient and Australasia by large fleets of ocean-going steamers; our mineral and forest resources are being successfully exploited; our farms are operated with the most up-to-date machinery; our cities are built, paved, drained and lighted with electricity as any modern city should be, and we have industrial centers humming with factories of every conceivable kind.

"In fact, within the last half-century the North American Continent has grown to be as much an industrial and commercial as an agricultural country, and for this the engineer is largely responsible.

Few Men Accomplish Much

"The astonishing thing is that this transformation has been directed by a few men. I noticed recently a statement that there were just 12,000 men holding engineering positions in Canada, and the fear was expressed that the universities are turning out too many qualified engineers for the country to absorb. To my mind, the answer should be that if so small a body of men has achieved, and is continuing to produce so vast a transformation, the greater should be our endeavor to find employment and opportunity for all the men of that type that the universities can turn out.

"The inference we should draw is that the more engineers we can keep employed, the better for the material progress of the country. To my mind there could be no better training for a practically inclined youth, whatever his ultimate calling may be, than a course in engineering. All our employers would be wise to remember that the technically trained man is the most practical and adaptable kind of employee or officer he can get."

C. W. W. Felt, chief engineer Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, was elected to succeed J. M. R. Fairbairn of Montreal, Canada, as president of the association. W. D. Faucetts, chief engineer of the Seaboard Air Line, Savanah, Ga., was chosen vice-president, and E. H. Fritch and George H. Bremmer, both of Chicago, were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with some snow tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; fresh to strong north and northeast winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy, probably with snow tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; fresh to strong north and northeast winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly colder in New Hampshire and Vermont; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably with light snow; fresh north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	24	Memphis	36
Atlantic City	30	Montreal	20
Boston	27	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	20	New Orleans	52
Calgary	34	New York	28
Charleston	50	Philadelphia	30
Chicago	24	Pittsburgh	28
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	22
Des Moines	26	Portland, Ore.	42
Eastport	18	San Francisco	50
Galveston	58	St. Louis	38
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	16
Helena	38	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	60	Tampa	66
Kansas City	32	Washington	36
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

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N. E. O. P. GRAND LODGE ELECTS OFFICIALS

Grand lodge degrees were conferred upon 75 past wardens at the thirty-ninth annual assembly of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, New England Order of Protection, which met in Convention Hall yesterday. John J. A'Hearn of South Boston was elected Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and was installed by Joseph E. Studley, Supreme Warden. Offices of Grand Treasurer and Grand Guardian were closely contested. Frank A. Swett of Winthrop was elected Treasurer and Mrs. Mary E. Shields received the grand guardianship appointment.

Other officers elected were: William H. Bartlett of Somerville, Grand Vice-Warden; Miss Judith Hinckley of Roxbury, Grand Secretary; Margaret A. Trainer of Roxbury, Grand Chaplain; Martin E. Burke of Springfield, Grand Guide; Thomas Henderson of North Adams, Grand Sentinel; Bernard C. Blair of Chelsea, Mrs. Florence Callahan, Franklin and Frank W. Holmes of Brockton, grand trustees. Nearly 300 delegates attended. It was decided to hold the next annual convention in Boston.

MISS KELLER TO SPEAK

WORCESTER, Mass., March 11 (AP)—Miss Helen Keller and her teacher, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, spoke at Worcester Normal School this afternoon, and tonight Miss Keller will speak in Tuckerman Hall in the interests of the American Foundation for the blind. After speaking at the Normal School the party continued to the Memorial Home for the Blind, where Miss Keller was introduced to the inmates.

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BRAZIL AGAINST GERMAN ENTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

probably ended the disputes which have arisen in the Council, but for Brazil's unlooked-for tactics. A Council meeting will be held today, when Brazil's standpoint will be made clearer and its determination finally tested.

Aristide Briand Ridicules Any Idea of a Plot Existing Against Germany

GENEVA, March 11 (AP)—The fact that M. Briand abandoned Paris at such an important moment in French political life was taken as an indication of how serious the international situation had become in Geneva, for today opened with the League of Nations in peril and the entire Locarno policy of European reconciliation jeopardized. The feeling everywhere today was that only M. Briand could clarify the muddle growing out of intrigue and struggle for privileged positions in the conduct of League affairs.

As M. Briand stepped off his train, he declared it regrettable that affairs had reached such a stage as to make Germany think there was a common plot against Germany. Such an impression was ridiculous, he said, insisting that he had always understood that some of the smaller powers sought seats in the Council.

Enlargement of the Council would be a policy of wisdom, he thought, because if disputes arising from the operation of the Locarno Pact ever reached the League, as they must under certain contingencies, a majority of the great powers in the Council could not, under the rules, participate in the voting; hence the urgency of introducing into the Council states which were not connected with the main Locarno accord.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, Yanguas y Messia, introduced into the situation today what was regarded by some as a conciliatory note by insisting that what Spain would do in the event its demand for a seat was rejected had never been disclosed, thus giving the impression that Spain would not go the limit of abandoning the League if its aspirations were not attained.

Chao Hsin-chu, chief Chinese delegate, today again demanded enlargement of the Council with a place for China, insisting that allocation of seats should not always be on the basis of military strength, but that more stable elements, like economic power, geographical position, great population and ancient culture, should be taken into consideration.

"To the criticism that there are military difficulties in China," he said, "we reply that our internal strife may cease at any moment, because, following the classical Chinese proverb, 'Brothers combatting brothers at home will, united, face external danger'."

The foreign minister of a small European country expressed the belief to the correspondent today that the best way to solve the crisis is to abolish the privilege of permanent chairs, and have all the seats in the Council open to election by the Assembly.

FLORIDA COLONY IN MAINE PROPOSED

CASCO, Me., March 11 (Special)—R. S. Hancock and P. S. Cowell, president and vice-president of the New York, Pennsylvania Realty Company, with offices in St. Petersburg, Fla., announce that they will develop on an elaborate scale a summer colony here. The colony will be primarily for Florida residents who spend their summers in the northern states.

It is planned by the developers to preserve all the natural beauties of the region, leaving the property in its primeval state. A colony clubhouse and community center will be erected on a sightly section of the property.

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COAL SUBSIDY IS CONDEMNED

British Report Urges Acquisition of Mineral Royalties —Far-Reaching Proposals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 11—The keenly awaited Coal Commission's report has appeared and raises grave issues for Great Britain. The commission holds that the coal industry as now conducted is upon an entirely unsound basis, that the British Government's crude expedient of buying off the trouble by an enormous state subsidy "should now cease, and should never be repeated"; also that a catastrophe can only be prevented by introducing a sounder system, supported during the transition period by big cuts in profits and wages alike.

The commission subjects the proposals put forward by both coalowners and miners to devastating criticism, and evolves a compromise scheme of its own, based on very numerous and complicated recommendations.

State Management Rejected

It rejects state management as demanded by the miners, but favors state acquisition of mineral royalties so as to facilitate the regrouping of the collieries. It also lays down the far-reaching proposition that undeveloped minerals belong to the state. It would leave the seven-hour day untouched, and would keep wages upon a national basis so far as a minimum is concerned, but it would revise the additional percentages which the men now receive locally, so as to materially reduce the remuneration of the higher - paid workers.

Against this it advises greatly improved conditions for the workers in other respects. For example, it would give them a direct share in the profits as shareholders in the undertakings where they work, better hours and also family allowances to be paid from a common pool.

At the same time the commission advocates further state assistance in marketing the coal, also in introducing new processes and in making the pitheads the center of subsidiary industries including production and power.

Reception of Report

The report's reception is guarded. The Miners' Federation, representing 1,000,000 workers and the Mining Association which stands for the chief proprietors, both decline to commit themselves, either for or against it. Some South Wales miners have issued a manifesto strongly attacking it.

On the other hand, Frank Hodges, secretary of the International Miners' Federation, already has declared in its favor. It is criticized in business circles as "ideal rather than real," and as leaving the coal problem where it was. But its confidence in the industry's ultimate prosperity is held to be well based.

Generally it is regarded as a great step forward, since it has lifted the curtain of suspicion hitherto separating the miners and their employers, and brought out prospects which both can appreciate of the future to be reached, it is true only through the co-operation in mutual sacrifice, but a future which to both can look forward hopefully.

The Cabinet is now considering the report with a view of the earliest possible legislation. The miners and the mine owners are also in session here, as decisions have to be taken in time to give them effect before May 1, on which date the subsidy ends, and failing an agreement, the national labor walkout, postponed from last August, will take effect.

BRITISH ENGINEERING LOCKOUT POSTPONED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 11—The engineering labor dispute has taken on a new and more hopeful aspect with the employers' decision, announced today, to postpone for another week the lockout notices affecting 200,000 men which would have otherwise taken effect on Saturday. This has followed a meeting between the executives of seven engineering unions concerned and the delegates of 900 men whose walkout in R. Hoe's printing press works precipitated the present crisis.

These 900 men, it will be recalled, walked out over a minor dispute, contrary to the advice of the national unions, at the moment when the latter were pressing for a general wages' advance. The employers thereupon refused to discuss the national demand until the local walkout ended.

They also notified a national lockout on the ground of the failure of the unions to take adequate steps to enforce the local observance of the existing agreement. The Hoe strikers are still obdurate, but the union's executive has now satisfied the employers that they are working for a settlement.

What They are Saying.

THE REV. C. A. ROSS: "This is the age of the second-hand, when we pay people to cook for us, to play for us, to drive us about, in fact to do everything for us that we should do for ourselves, and from which we would gain benefit were we to do it ourselves."

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON: "All this hullabaloo of the wets for a modification of the prohibition law, all this tom-tom beating and attack on the Anti-Saloon League, is not because prohibition is a failure, but because it is being enforced."

SENATOR BORAH: "If the money of Italy is to be used for imperialistic purposes, let it be Italy's money and not ours."

DR. W. Y. KELLY: "Fascism is maintained by violence and ultimately will be met by counter violence."

EX-BISHOP BROWN: "A heretic is a person who believes too much."

BERTRAND RUSSELL: "Anarchy means freedom for the strong and slavery for the weak."

EDWARD McKERNON: "To dwell on the past is to convict ourselves of an inability to comprehend and appreciate the present."

14TH ANNUAL FAIR OPENS AT UTRECHT

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, March 11—The fourteenth international annual fair, which opened at Utrecht, is the most important yet held, with 933 exhibitors, or about 20 per cent more than last year. There are exhibitors from 11 foreign countries. Out of a total of 314, there are 26 from the United States. France and South Africa have special sections.

An exhibition giving a survey of public works in process of execution by 25 Dutch towns is being held simultaneously with the fair.

NEW ENGLAND RATES ON COAL OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to deny the petition of New England Traffic League for a further hearing in the case involving rates on anthracite from Pennsylvania mines to New England. The road's representatives declared the present temporary rates, placed in effect during the mine suspension, were too low and should not be made permanent.

PARTIES OPPOSE BRIAND CABINET

Communists and Socialists Are Hostile, and Herriotists Displeased

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 11—According to his program, Aristide Briand this morning is at Geneva, where he faces a task perhaps less easy than the hasty construction of a nondescript cabinet. It is precisely the necessity for returning immediately to League of Nations headquarters which is given as the explanation of this mediocre ministry, which is treated coldly by all parties. Last night M. Briand left Paris in a fairly cheerful mood, not disposed to exaggerate the difficulties.

It would appear from reports received here that the difficulties are altogether different from those anticipated. It is observed that M. Briand's calming influence upon Poland, exercised last week, remains efficacious, and it is from Spain that the menace comes. Whether the action of M. Briand will be successful as it was before the inopportune French crisis is doubtful, but in a brief statement M. Briand expressed entire confidence that Germany's entrance into the League would be arranged satisfactorily in time to permit his return Monday.

Will Cabinet Endure?

Opinion here follows the proceedings without excitement, not believing that anything can arise to prevent the admission of Germany, and appearing fairly indifferent to the fate of Poland and still less concerned about Spain and Brazil.

Attention has turned to the composition of the ninth Briand Government. What is facetiously called his "ninth symphony" is not considered harmonious. It is hard to see how it can endure. The Communists are naturally opposed. The Socialists must remain hostile. The Radicals are apparently divided, but the Herriotists openly express discontent at M. Briand's dropping all Herriotist ministers from the new Cabinet. Thus M. Briand appears to have lost on the Left, and on the Right has gained nothing by exchanging Raoul Peret for Paul Doumer, while antagonizing the Nationalists by including Louis Malvy, whose attitude during the war is remembered.

Electoral Reform In View

Altogether, therefore, the combination appears weak and unable to stand the storm. M. Briand, personally, if he succeeds at Geneva, will receive a warm welcome Tuesday next when he faces Parliament. He will probably announce that the finance bill will be pursued, and, when passed, electoral reform will be considered.

This means that if the ground can be cleared in time and M. Briand can stay long enough, dissolution of the Chamber will be recommended before there is another upset. Whatever happens to these speculations certainly it would not be easy to find wholehearted optimism about the new cabinet in any quarter.

Personnel of the New Cabinet Is Announced

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—Determined to get to Geneva with the least possible delay, M. Briand worked tirelessly for eight hours on end to frame a new ministry. His efforts were rewarded shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning when he was able to proceed to Elysée Palace and present his ministers to President Doumergue.

M. Briand will now be able, as he planned, to leave for the League meeting at Geneva with full authority as Premier, to seek to repair possible damage done to French interests by his absence from the League conferences.

The Cabinet is as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Aristide Briand.
Minister of Finance—Raoul Peret.
Minister of Interior—Louis Malvy.
Minister of Justice—Pierre Laval.
Minister of War—Paul Painlevé.
Minister of Marine — Georges Leygues.
Minister of Public Instruction—Lucien Lamoureux.
Minister of Public Works—Anatole de Monzie.
Minister of Labor—Antoine Durafour.
Minister of Colonies—Leon Perrier.
Minister of Commerce—M. Daniel-Vincent.
Minister of Agriculture — Jean Durand.
Minister of Pensions—Paul Jourdain.

RELIEF BILL SOUGHT FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—A "Roman Catholic relief bill," designed to wipe out obsolete laws which have stood as statutes since the sixteenth century, was introduced in the House of Commons today by Dennis Herbert, a member of the Church of England, who urged its adoption on the ground that regulations which are merely relics of religious strife and bitterness are now entirely out of place.

The disabilities which the bill would revoke include prohibition of priests being seen in their robes outside the churches or officiating in a building having a steeple or bell. The bill, unopposed, was given its first reading.

$100,000 FUND GIVEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP) — An initial cash gift of $100,000 toward a Memorial Church to be established at Washington, D. C., by Presbyterian churches of the United States, was announced to the general council of the church, in session here.

Mrs. Medill McCormick, wife of former Senator Medill McCormick, and Republican national committee woman from Illinois, is the donor.

INDUSTRIALISM STYLED MENACE

International Action Urged by Speaker at Religious Education Association

TORONTO, Ont., March 11 (Special)—Although nothing created the same degree of enthusiasm as war, the majority of people everywhere hated war, stated the Rev. Kirby Page of New York, to the delegates attending the convention here of the Religious Education Association. An understanding that there was only one economic world was necessary to any intelligent action looking to peace. Nationalism tended to create fear and hatred and finally led to violence. What assurance had they that intensified industrialism or nationalism would not lead to another great conflict? asked the speaker.

International administration and adjudication, he said, were essential in preserving international peace. Touching on the subject of patriotism, the speaker added that they had to enlarge its sphere, and that he believed it to be an essential factor in dealing with economic problems.

International Action Needed

Modern industrialism was a menace to the very existence of civilization. Before they could have world peace they had to have international action. If they did not they would be driven over the precipice once more, as in 1914. They had to pay the price of peace, and get a new conception of nationalism and patriotism.

That there could be no social progress without freedom and cultural enrichment, was the opinion of Rabbi Barnet R. Brickner of Cleveland, during an address on "Races, Nations and Religions, How Can They Be Reconciled?"

Defined in terms of social progress, the function of religious education meant the inculcation of thoughts and habits which would make for consistency of high ideals, high production and decent practice. What was needed in the relationships of religions was mutual respect and the idea of inter-action through "live and the let live principle."

Too Much Imperialism

The religion of the past had been too imperialistic, declared the Rabbi. There had been too much disposition to force one form of religion onto another people and other nations, sometimes even by the use of the rifle. One of the first essentials of the social progress of the future must be freedom.

"Freedom," he said, "means that each man has the right to work out his relation to his God as he sees fit, even if it leads to agnosticism and atheism. And what you permit the individual you must permit the group, in other words, the nation."

Touching on the subject of missionary movements, Rabbi Brickner said that numerous attempts had been made to force certain religions upon nations which did not want them. That was not freedom in a world of social advance. In the world of the future there would be tolerance, the Muhammadan would walk from his mosque, the Jew from his synagogue, and the Christian from his church, and all would clasp hands in the cause of a universal religious peace and freedom such as had never been a part of the past.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FUND SOUGHT

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—A nation-wide movement to raise an endowment fund of $1,000,000 for the American Historical Association will be directed by Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator from Indiana. Announcement of this was made by Prof. Dana C. Munro of Princeton University.

Vice-President Dawes will head a national advisory committee or more than 100 college presidents, professors, financiers, journalists, lawyers, diplomats and public men. This includes Elihu Root, A. Lawrence Lowell, Senator William A. Borah, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Herbert Hoover, Senator Charles S. Deneen and John W. Davis. Research in American history will be the chief work to be carried on under the endowment.

NOT A SEA SERPENT BUT A GIANT LIZARD GOAL OF EXPEDITION

Rare Species of Monk Seal Is Also to Be Sought by Providence Party

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (AP)—Plans were discussed, here, last night, which would send four persons and a small auxiliary schooner completely around the world in search of a giant lizard and a rare species of monk seal. The lizard, greatly desired by museums of every nation, is expected to be found on a small island in the Malay group; the seal in the waters of the Mediterranean Sea. International interest manifests itself in the plans and should they be successful nature scientists will be furnished with data they have sought for years.

Jesse Metcalf of New York has sponsored the plan of the expedition. He is a brother of Rowe B. Metcalf of this city, who recently announced his intention of accompanying Donald MacMillan on his trip to the Arctic this June. Mr. Metcalf is also the nephew of United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf and of Stephen O. Metcalf of Providence.

Indications now are that Mr. Metcalf will be accompanied by his wife and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Cashman Murphy of Bronxville, N. Y. Dr. Murphy is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1911, and is widely known for his zoological work. At present he is assistant director of the Museum of Natural History in New York. Mrs. Murphy is the daughter of Mrs. A. C. Barstow of 224 Angell Street, this city. The expedition would be new adventure for the Metcalfs.

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf will leave New York for England on March 20. There Mr. Metcalf will purchase a schooner and other equipment. Later, probably in July, he will meet Mr. and Mrs. Murphy in Naples or Marseilles and from there start for the Madeira Islands and the Mediterranean Sea.

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3 1910 Rose, pink ..... .30
2 Summer, mauve ..... .16
2 Topaz, (prim) salmon ..... .16
2 Wine King, purple ..... .12
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2 E. J. Shaylor, pink ..... .20
2 Marry Fennell, lavender ..... .20
2 Glendale, red ..... .50
2 Golden Measure, yellow ..... .40
2 Early Sunrise, rich salmon ..... .40
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DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

DISCLOSURES ON TELEPHONE'S INVENTION COME 50 YEARS AFTER

Bell's Assistant Reveals Reason for First Conversation Over Wire—Early Associate Tells of Inventor's Effort to Transmit Speech on Ray of Light

By the Associated Press

Two striking facts became known today concerning the telephone and its inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, on the fiftieth anniversary of the first telephone communication in history. More than 47 years ago Bell attempted to talk over a ray of light. Yesterday D. C. Stockbarger, instructor in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, succeeded.

A second disclosure was made—that the first telephone conversation call half a century ago was Bell's shout for help, the result of a mishap. Bell and his assistant, Thomas A. Watson were working in Boston over their apparatus when Watson, listening to the receiver in another room, heard the words, "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you!"

Bell had upset a battery and spilled acid over his clothes. When Watson responded and rushed into the room, Bell was so elated that he completely forgot the damage caused by the acid.

Attempt to Talk With Light

The story about Bell's efforts to talk over a light ray, in anticipation of radio, was told by Charles Eustis Hubbard, an early associate. Commenting on the early uses of the telephone, Mr. Hubbard said:

"I recall going onto the roof of a house in Washington about 1878 or 1879, with Mr. Bell, and watching him attempt to talk over a ray of light by the use of selenium, an anticipation of the radio."

Professor Stockbarger's apparatus employed a photo-electric cell, a device highly sensitive to light, by which the variations in a beam of light were transferred to an electrical current, whose pulsations were transformed in the customary manner, into sound.

Selenium, like the photo-electric cell, is sensitive to light. It is a mineral whose resistance to electric current is decreased by exposure to light. Bell, it is believed, hoped to bring about the same varying pulsations in current by use of the beam of light on the salenium as Mr. Stockbarger succeeded in making with his more sensitive apparatus. His theory was the same as Professor Stockbarger's.

First Telephone Conversation

In his comment on the first telephone conversation, Mr. Watson said: "On March 10, 1876, I had finished for Bell a battery transmitter in which a wire, attached to a diaphragm, touched acidulated water contained in a small metal cup, both included in a circut through a battery and the receiving telephone. The depth of the wire in the acid, and consequently the resistance of the circuit, varied as the voice made the diaphragm vibrate, making the galvanic current undulate in speech form."

After that first sentence, some others were transmitted, including "God save the Queen," Mr. Watson said, and continued:

"This important event in the history of the telephone would have been more impressive if Bell had transmitted a more poetic sentence. But not expecting such a sudden advance in the talking powers of his telephone that evening, he was unprepared. His shout for help doesn't make as pretty a story as did the first sentence—"What hath God wrought!" sent by Morse over his telegraph from Washington to Baltimore some 30 years before, but I am satisfied with it and with the fact that I heard it."

TELEPHONE LEADER SPEAKS AT CHAMBER

John J. Carty Tells of New Service Methods

Electrical communication was explained by an authority who literally "grew up" with the advancement in that field at an unusually largely attended assembly luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. John J. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was the speaker. More than 700 members of the chamber gathered in the main dining room. Roland W. Boyden, president of the chamber, presided. Engineering, telephone, college and professional men sat at the head table as special guests.

A Telephone Pathfinder

JOHN J. CARTY
Vice-President of American Company Gives Talk in Boston

Mr. Carty is a pioneer in the development of the telephone, for which he has invented many improvements. As head of the development and research department of the company, he invented the "phantom circuit" which makes possible three conversations over two pairs of wires, each pair of physical wires being used as one side of a third circuit. This device is used only over toll lines.

One of his outstanding achievements is the popularization of telephone communication over great distances, which he had brought about by substantial reductions in cost, reflected in the rates. This he has done by making it possible to transmit several messages over the same wire at the same time. While a transcontinental conversation, for example, is being carried on, it is possible for any number of calls to be cut in on that line for shorter distances without interrupting the long distance message.

MASONS HONOR MR. BAGLEY

The District Deputy Grand Masters' Association of Masons gave a dinner at Young's Hotel last night at which District Deputy Robert Bagley of Worcester was a guest. Approximately 125 officers and other representatives of Masonic bodies attended. Col. Percy A. Guthrie of Boston was the principal speaker. Frank L. Simpson of Swampscott, Grand Deputy, presided.

Radio Reaches Out Friendly Hand to Crew of Lighthouses

The Wind May Roar and the Waves May Howl, but a Flick of the Wrist and Soft Music Dispels the Sea's Fury

By the Associated Press

Adoption of the radio by keepers of lighthouses and lightships has given brilliant touch to a new chapter in the romance of the Atlantic Ocean.

Visitors are almost unknown at many lights that dot New England's broken coast. In bad weather the periods of isolation are liable to extend over months. Newspapers and magazines are weeks old and their news, as such, has long since ceased to be.

It is not difficult, then, to believe with Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of the Second Lighthouse District, that radio has proven the greatest single boon to lighthouse keepers in generations.

The picture he lays before the landlubber could have its setting in the desolate Great Point light, miles from the mainland, or in the famous Minots Ledge light that rises from the water without apparent support.

The last visit of a tender is weeks back. It is the season of gales, and winds scourge the Atlantic.

The keeper's "trick" is up and he is relieved by an assistant.

He retires to his room. He turns a knob on his radio set. The winds subside and waves no longer pound. It is a peaceful night and strains of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" fill the room.

As for the news of the day, in fact of the hour, he needs but turn his dial to another station and instantly he is listening to dispatches that under ordinary circumstances he would not have known for weeks.

In all there are about 120 lights scattered along the Bay State coast. Of these 60 are "watched" lights and some 75 keepers are employed to see that their beacons are kept burning. Most of them are illuminated by gas lanterns as lighthouse officials believe gas to be even more dependable than electricity for their need.

Almost without exception these stations house one or more radio sets which the keepers themselves have purchased.

DRY AMENDMENT VOTED OVER, NOT "PUT OVER," SAYS MR. DOTY

Anti-Saloon League Counsel At Tremont Temple Declares Prohibition Became Law of Land in "Strictly American-Fair-Play Fashion"

"The Eighteenth Amendment was not 'put over.' It was voted over in strictly American-fair-play fashion." This was the substantial answer given this week over the radio in the second of a series of talks on prohibition from Station WSSH, Tremont Temple, Boston, by Boyd P. Doty, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to the question raised by the topic of his address, "'Was Prohibition Put Over?'"

"The average American is essentially honest and if he can be moved to action on any matter of civic importance he will move in the right direction. The average man and woman want to do the right thing. Consequently they are greatly disturbed over the sinister suggestion that prohibition was 'put over' in America, that somehow advantage was taken of somebody in some subtle way and that while we were in the frenzy of the World War, prohibition was 'put over.'"

History of Campaign

Mr. Doty then proceeded to refresh the memories of his listeners about the history of the prohibition campaign, going back 100 years to Lyman Beecher's famous temperance sermons and advocacy of a prohibition law, and sketching from them the rising tide of opinion in favor of the abolition until the passage of the amendment in Congress and the ratification by the various states.

"Was prohibition slipped over?" he continued. "Let us see what are the facts. Congress finally submitted the resolution for the Eighteenth Amendment Dec. 18, 1917. The vote in the House of Representatives was 262 to 128, more than two to one; in the Senate 65 to 20, more than three to one.

"Note this fact, also, that the Armistice was signed Nov. 11, 1918. The stress of the war was over and yet 29 states ratified in January and one in February, 1919. New Jersey became the forty-sixth ratifying state in 1922, four years after the war ended. In fact, 32 states ratified after the Armistice.

"They say our soldier boys did not have a chance to vote for the Congress that submitted the Eighteenth Amendment or the Legislature that ratified it. Now what are the facts? One-third of the Senate was elected in the fall of 1912, one-third in 1914, and the remaining third of the Senate and every member of the House was elected in November, 1916, nearly six months before the United States entered the war and before a single American soldier had left American soil.

Elected in Fall of 1917

"A portion of the legislatures which ratified were elected in 1918, 1917 or 1916. The Massachusetts General Court in April, 1918, ratified the Eighteenth Amendment in the Senate by the vote of 27 to 12 and in the House by 145 to 91. The members had been elected in the fall of 1917. Comparatively few soldiers from Massachusetts had left the United States before November, 1917. They were in training camps and were given the right to vote. They were not disfranchised either in the election of the Congress which submitted the amendment or the Legislature which ratified it."

This address was the feature of the second League Radio Hour. These programs were inaugurated a week ago when Bishop William F. Anderson, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, spoke.

The program begins at 7:30 p. m. with a 15-minute musical program. From 7:45 to 7:55 a forum is conducted by William M. Forgrave, State Superintendent. From 7:55 to 8, music; from 8 to 8:25, address; and from 8:25 to 8:30 music—these features complete the weekly program.

A week ago the music was furnished by the New England Staff Band of the Salvation Army. Last night a male quartet from the Newton (Baptist) Theological Seminary sang. Next week, Judge Arthur P. Stone, of Cambridge, will deliver the address, and on this occasion the music will be furnished by the Grace Baptist Church Boys Band.

These programs will be conducted for the next six or eight weeks surely, and for as much longer as there is popular demand. Station WSSH has already received letters from Amherst, Springfield, various places on Cape Cod and from some other parts of the State, expressing gratification at hearing the program. Officials of the league are anxious to receive word from any others who have heard and enjoyed the programs, so that they may know how much good is being done.

CARLU EXHIBITION IN AMERICAN DEBUT

Work of Noted Architect Reveals Ancient Designs

An exhibition of architectural drawings and paintings is being offered for the first time in this country at the Rogers Building of Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Boylston Street throughout the week. The works are those of Jacques Carlu, senior professor of design at Technology and director of the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts at Fontainebleau, France, and have been loaned for the exhibition by the museum of the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris and the Institute of France.

Of chief interest are the original designs on the subject, "Palace for the Society of Nations in Geneva," which won for Mr. Carlu the "Grand Prix de Rome" in 1919, a prize offered each year for the best drawing in the competition. The drawing of the building itself measures approximately five by fifteen feet and an elaborate plan of an inside section is about 10 feet square, the work of both requiring several months for completion.

Mr. Carlu is considered an authority on some of the ancient architecture in Rome and Venice, as he has spent several years studying and teaching there, and his major work of a "Restoration of the Roman Forum and Capitoline Hill" displays a distinguished archæological knowledge. It has drawn the praise of connoisseurs of this art at exhibitions in Paris and Rome. The paintings are in vivid color and portray in an interesting manner the color and design used in the architecture of that time.

In addition to these paintings and drawings, a varied collection of water colors, decorative compositions and etchings is shown, making the exhibition one of unusual variety and interest. The exhibition closes here on March 14 and will then be taken to Chicago.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH FUND FOR WESLEYAN

Announcement of Gift of $40,000 Is Made

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 11 (AP)—The receipt of a cash gift of $40,000 to establish the Wilbur Olin Atwater Fund for research in chemistry was announced today by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University. The gift presented by Prof. George M. Dutcher, acting as representative for the donor who preferred to make the donation anonymous was made in view of the erection of the New Hall Laboratory of Chemistry, the corner stone of which was laid on Feb. 22.

After providing the initial equipment of the new building with the apparatus and supplies necessary to conduct research work, more than $30,000 will remain as a permanent endowment fund, the income of which will be available from year to year for the purchase of additional supplies and equipment for research in chemistry.

Professor Atwater was the first teacher to hold the title of professor in chemistry at Wesleyan.

VERMONT HALF-DOLLAR MODEL IS APPROVED

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 11 (Special)—A second model for the 40,000 sesquicentennial silver half dollars, to be issued in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont, has been submitted to the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association and has been approved.

The new model, prepared by Charles Keck, sculptor, provides a relief of the head of Ira Allen, recognized head among the founders of the State, for one face of the coin and a reproduction of Fay's tavern on the other side. Fay's tavern is the ancient building in which were held many of the meetings of the leaders in the days of the Revolution.

Alps Photography at Library Exhibit

Work of Vittorio Sella, Noted Italian Photographer, Attracts Admirers

A striking collection of views of the great mountains of the Old World, the work of Vittorio Sella, famous Italian photographer is now on display in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library. The collection includes the finest features of the Alps—the Matterhorn, and its neighbors, Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and some of the most sensational peaks in the Tyrol; Ushbar and other giants of the Causasus, and Ruwenzori, the great mountain of Equatorial Africa.

A particularly noticeable section of the exhibition is devoted to the Himalayas, especially those centered about Kangchenjunga, in the eastern Himalayas, and K2 (Godwin-Austen) in the Karakoram range. The many views of the latter peak, with its neighbors in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the glittering and beautifully carved snow peak of Sini Olchun, and the soaring mass of the Mustagh Tower, will be long remembered by those who visit the exhibition.

"GOING ONCE, DO I HEAR $2?" IS CRY AT POSTOFFICE AUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

yard-goods—500 lots of the most widely varied articles went 'er the hammer and sold like the p. verbial hot-cakes. More than 3000 unclaimed parcels had been sorted and combined to make up these lots; tables and trucks were piled high with boxes that overflowed with clothing and knick-knacks.

"The first lot," announced Charles J. Benkert, foreman of the inquiry division, who served as auctioneer, "is No. 35, three men's pajama suits. What am I offered?"

One man offered $1, but three women took the matter out of his hands. Bidding advanced, a quarter at a time, until they were "knocked down" at $2.50 to the successful bidder.

Next came a lot of used clothes. These went for $2.75. More lots of the same kind followed in rapid succession, bringing prices ranging from $1.50 to $6.50.

Bidding fell off on the next lot: books. A heavy box, containing certainly two dozen volumes of varying worth, went for $1.25.

Added Charm No Bait

A child's drawing desk went for $2, and was immediately followed by a box of ladies' hats, "all styles, modes and trimmings," according to Mr. Benkert, at $1.25. The auctioneer tried on one of the hats to display its charm, but the bid would go no higher.

Bidding was rapid during the first half hour. Fifty lots were sold. This speed was kept up throughout the first hour, and then it slowed down so that at 12:25, when a recess was declared for luncheon, the rate for the morning had been reduced to 90 per hour.

A. H. Cullis, superintendent of mails, and A. F. Woodside, his assistant, were commended by Mr. Staley as they observed the sale from behind the auctioneers' table. "I have just been congratulating the postmaster on the way this branch of the business is being handled in Boston," he said.

In Boston, a double-check system has been developed to eliminate all disputes over purchased articles, and according to L. C. Goodell, veteran carrier who is now a clerk in the Inquiry Division, it is possible to check to within 25 cents in half an hour after the conclusion of one of these auctions.

Bids Higher Than Usual

Bids were running higher than usual this morning. The average income from such an auction, according to Mr. Benkert, is $400 to $450, but that figure was reached by noon.

According to officials, and to habitues of these auctions, Mr. Benkert is a better auctioneer than any professional that ever presided at a Boston auction. Sales are made more quickly and satisfactorily, and the total realized at each sale is higher.

"I like it," he commented just before he mounted to the stand. "It's fun to watch the people. Some of them come here every time, and we get to know them. There is one man from Revere who brings his wife and son with him. He has not missed a sale as long as I remember."

Others in the crowd he called by name in acknowledging their bids; one woman he reprimanded after she had bid four times against herself.

These sales usually last until about 5:30 in the afternoon, and are necessarily held every three months to get the accumulated matter out of the way.

UNITARIANS OUTLINE $2,000,000 CAMPAIGN

With the view of making it possible to plan activities on a broader scope, the Unitarian Foundation, fiscal agent for the general organizations of the Unitarian church, has approved a five-year financial program. In connection with this there will be a Greater Boston canvass for a minimum of $300,000 as part of a campaign to raise $2,000,000 in the United States and Canada. The canvass is set for April 9 to 16 and will cover a territory served by 70 churches.

Organizations to benefit by the arrangement are the American Unitarian Association, Unitarian Laymen's League, Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Young People's Religious Union, Society for Ministerial Relief, Christian Register, Unitarian Service Pension Society, Tuckerman School, all having headquarters in Boston, and the National Federation of Religious Liberals and Meadville Theological School, Edwin S. Webster is president of the foundation.

BROWN PROFESSOR NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (AP)—Dr. Louis Landre, veteran of the French Army in the World War and now a member of the faculty of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has been appointed associate professor of French in Brown University. Professor Landre taught at Amherst and Syracuse University before going to Northwestern. He will begin his work at Brown next September.

FISH CASE DECREE CHANGE OPPOSED

Independents Protest Move of Exchange

Efforts of the New England Fish Exchange to obtain a modification of the Federal Court decree in the famous "fish trust cases" in 1919, was declared today to be an attempt "to put a host of retailers out of the exchange" by Israel Ruby, counsel representing a group of independent fish dealers, at a preliminary hearing before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge George H. Bingham and Judge Charles F. Johnson, sitting in the case, set March 18 for the trial of the petition submitted by the exchange.

William M. Noble, acting for the fish exchange, said that the modification requested was, he thought, within the letter of the decree, but was sufficiently delicate to inspire contempt proceedings by those affected. The question hinges on admitting retailers and independent wholesalers on the floor of the exchange, where they get information as to prices, but do not buy fish, according to Mr. Noble.

Edward R. Hale, assistant United States attorney, spoke in the interests of the public and said that some of the dealers think that their business will be adversely affected if the decree is modified. Mr. Noble made it plain that the exchange had no desire to put the least restriction on admission of dealers to the exchange, if they would buy the fish there as the decree intended. The exchange asks in the petition filed in court:

(a) The right to refuse buying privileges upon the exchange to any dealer who refuses to restrict his own business as far as it relates to the purchase of fish from vessels landing their catches in the port of Boston to the hours established by the exchange for the purchasing of fish from captains upon its own floor.

(b) The right to refuse buying privileges on its floor to any dealer who does not in good faith desire and intend to buy fish from the captains of vessels who sell their fish on the exchange.

(c) The right to cancel buying privileges held by any dealer of the class described in (a) or (b) upon making a proportionate rebate to him of the fees already paid for the year during which such cancellations may occur.

TOWNS MAKE PLEA FOR FINANCIAL AID

Seeks Restoration of Former Status in State

John E. Walsh, Mayor of Revere, a score of legislators, and representatives of 50 or more towns throughout the State appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means today to urge favorable action on three bills restoring to the towns the financial aid given them by the Commonwealth for school and highway purposes.

Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, favored the two bills on education, and William F. Williams, State Commissioner of Public Works, could find no objection to the Highway Bill.

The State last year raised the valuation of these towns from $3,500,000 to $4,500,000, which automatically eliminated them from the state benefits. Today, through the bills before the comittee, they asked to be restored to the old financial benefits.

Each speaker had the same story to tell of how his town's educational and highway programs had been restricted.

WOMEN HEAR OF D. A. R. WORK FOR IMMIGRANTS

As a result of the work the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing for immigrants at Ellis Island men and women coming to America become better acquainted with the aims and ideals of the United States, its laws and customs, and are better able to make their way as residents of the country, Mrs. Henry S. Eppes, chairman of the work for Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, told the members at the March meeting held at the Glenwood, Wollaston.

Sewing materials provided women in the detention rooms were made up into clothing, household articles and fancy work, she said, occupying the women in useful and pleasant work during the long hours they are confined there, and giving opportunity to approach them from the standpoint of Americanization.

Following the business meeting, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gave an illustrated lecture on the visit of W. C. T. U. women to England and Scotland for the world convention of the W. C. T. U. last summer.

PRACTICAL PRESS EXPERIENCE PROVES AID TO GIRL EDITOR

Doris Ricker of Wollaston Accepted Every Opportunity She Could—Now Faces Real Test With Confidence

Already started on a career of journalism, Miss Doris E. Riker of Wollaston, Mass., regards her selection as associate editor of the girls' issue of Everygirl's, the Campfire Girls' magazine, as the next step in the journey she is making toward professional success. Conferred on her as the result of a national contest in which 160,000 girls participated, Miss Ricker says the honor has come to her after years of hard work. Graduated from the Quincy High School in January she is now a student at Radcliffe College, specializing in studies which she believes will help her in journalism. Later she will study at Columbia University.

An Editor-to-Be

Doris E. Ricker

Taking a stand that study and experience should go together Miss Ricker, while still in high school, became a reporter on part time for the Quincy Patriot Ledger, turning in copy that won the commendation of the editors for its newspaper style and neatness of appearance. This work was one of the determining features in her selection as an editor of Everygirl's.

She was also contributor to Goldenrod, a publication of the Quincy High School. Her record at the high school was high. She was first secretary of the Eiglish Club of the school, a member of the Thalia Club, a group of girls selected for their high scholarship, and a member of the Journalism Club. She joins the June staff of Everygirl's as a member of Lewa Campfire Group of which Mrs. V. C. Saunders is guardian.

Even now Campfire Girls all over the United States are at work on material which they intend to submit for inclusion in the girls' number. Selections from this are to be made by the girl editors and edited by them. To do this they will go to the New York headquarters for the first week in April. Miss Ricker will go to the city on March 29, meeting there the one other girl from New England and the others who have been selected for the staff.

These include Miss Helen Gray of Seattle, Wash., editor-in-chief; Miss Ruth Orndoss of Chicago, Ill., managing editor; Miss Ricker, Miss Barbara Tracy of New London, Conn., Miss Aileen Kennedy of Cleveland, O., Miss Helen McDonnell of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Jane Aubrey of Youngstown, O., as associate editors.

In preparation for this work Miss Ricker is giving particular attention at this time to the preparation and editing of copy from a magazine standpoint, and to ideas which she hopes may be incorporated to advantage in the June issue.

Miss Ricker is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Ricker of Wollaston.

DEEP CHANNEL WOULD SAVE COAL COSTS, REPORT SHOWS

Dorchester Bay 30-Foot Waterway Would Cut Fuel Transport Charges 60 to 80 Cents, Evidence by Chamber of Commerce Reveals—Benefits for Other Businesses

Saving of 60 to 80 cents per ton in the transportation of bituminous coal to consumers along the shores of Dorchester Bay and Neponset River would be made possible by the dredging of the proposed 30-foot channel in Dorchester Bay and Neponset River.

This is one of the advantages outlined in a stenographical compilation, recently issued by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, covering the hearing conducted in the Customs House here by the United States Engineers Corps, Major F. K. Newcomer, local commander.

Consignments of tidewater coal can be brought up to these wharves only in barges of the smallest type, it is pointed out in the report, and at the present time there is a differential of about 25 or 30 cents a ton in transportation of coal because the smaller the class of barge the higher is the freight rate. The only barge that can navigate Dorchester Bay and the Neponset at the present time would be classed as a small barge, and her freight rate, it is said, would be 60 or 70 cents higher than the present freight rate of a large steamer.

Would Benefit Yacht Builders

Another industry which would benefit by this proposed 30-foot channel is the George Lawley Yacht Corporation on the Neponset River at what is known as Pine Neck. At present 450 men are employed there and are turning out many hundred thousand dollars' worth of work. More than 85 per cent of the corporation's orders for boat building are for out-of-town residents.

It was shown that this company builds vessels such as schooner yachts with a draught of 22 feet, whereas at the present time there is only 15 feet of water in the channel at low tide.

The dredging of a 30-foot channel would be an inducement for owners of large yachts to bring their vessels to Lawley's to take advantage of its many facilities, it is believed. At present there are 125 vessels stored there. A 30-foot channel would also be an incentive for the yacht builders to proceed with their intentions to dredge another basin to relieve the overcrowded facilities.

Aid to Lumber Imports

Another important factor connected with the operation of the yacht manufacturing establishment is the necessity for importing large shipments of lumber from the west coast and other shipbuilding materials that come from Europe. The placing of a lumber terminal on a location near the Victory Plant would also be a great advantage, the Lawley officials believe. The condition of the channel today is very poor indeed, the report shows.

Instances of many large yachts going ashore off the present channel during recent years were cited and the claim made that this condition tended to limit the corporation's business. That it would dredge its storage basins to a depth equal to the new channel or at least deep enough to accommodate any vessel that might have occasion to visit the plant, was reported as probable.

NAME-THE-COAL LEGISLATION SOUGHT TO PROTECT CONSUMER

Investigation Shows That Contents of "Bag Coal" Has Been Misrepresented—Advocates Want Bags Marked

Lengthy arguments supporting legislation to force coal dealers to mark all bags of coal with the size and kind of fuel contained were presented to the Massachusett's Legislature's Committee on Mercantile Affairs today. The discussion is an outgrowth of many complaints filed this winter charging adulteration of coal.

Charles H. Adams, member of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, presented the main arguments in favor of the bill and outlined present conditions which lead to the necessity for legislation.

Mark the Bag

In part he said:

"The purpose of this bill is to require the dealer, who bags coal, to mark on the bag the size and the kind of coal offered for sale; that is, whether anthracite, bituminous containing less than 23 per cent volatile matters, or bituminous containing more than 23 per cent volatile matters. In this way the purchasers will be able to exercise intelligent discrimination in buying bag coal.

"At the present time it is impossible for store-keepers dealing in bag coal or consumers buying it to inspect each bag of coal before purchasing same, and consequently unscrupulous dealers are able to bag and sell at high prices 'sculch' from their yards or coal unsuited for use in small stoves.

"Most of the large retail dealers do not engage in the bag coal business. Until recently, anthracite was the only coal sold in paper bags for household use, but a great variety of anthracite and bituminous coals are now being offered for sale in this manner. This winter the attention of the commission has been called to instances where high volatile bituminous coal has been sold as 'nut coal' to consumers who thought they were buying nut-sized anthracite; in other cases, a mixture of coals, practically useless to the small user, has been sold under the broad general term of 'anthracite and bituminous'; and in many cases high volatile coal has been sold in bags marked 'bituminous coal.' This commission has recommended the use of law volatile bituminous coal, and it has warned dealers and householders that high volatile bituminous coal cannot be generally used with success and satisfaction in our household apparatus. The inclusion of an excessive percentage of the smaller and cheaper sizes of anthracite in bag coal sold at high prices has also been the cause of much hardship to the poorer people.

Price Enters Into It

"In the fuel emergency the commission recommended that the large retail dealers or the municipal authorities supply a suitable grade of fuel at reasonable prices for those who buy their coal by the bag or in small lots. In some communities the municipal authorities took effective action to protect their inhabitants in this respect and in other communities some of the reputable retail dealers entered the bag coal business.

"In normal times as well as in periods of shortage the householders purchasing bag coal have been obliged to pay high prices for poorly prepared coal. The law in regard to the sale of coal in paper bags simply requires that 'coal' be printed on the bag. The commission believes that the present law is inadequate to properly protect those who purchase fuel in this manner, and that the law should be amended so as to require the size and classification of the coal offered for sale be printed on the bags. In other words, we believe a bag of coal should be honestly marked with a description of its contents.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL TO GIVE CHINESE PLAY

With the purpose of showing what can be done in a small hall with limited facilities to give an artistic presentation of a play, a Chinese fantasy, "The Enchanted Stone," or "The Legend of the Chinese Lily," is to be produced tomorrow evening at the Massachusetts Normal Art School by students working under Daniel O. Brewster, director of pageantry.

The play was written by Miss Alice Levi. Under the direction of Mr. Brewster, the costumes, scenery, scenario and lighting effects are being worked out by the junior class in teacher training. The presentation will be enhanced by Chinese music played on Chinese instruments.

COMMANDERS CHANGE AT BOSTON AIRPORT

Capt. Horace Heisen of the United States Army Air Service, has been appointed commander of the Boston air port, it was announced at that port today. He is to succeed Lieut. Robert J. Brown Jr., who has been transferred to Hawaii.

Capt. Heisen is now stationed at Langley Field, Va. A native of California, he has risen to his present position from the ranks.

NATIVE DAUGHTER SAYS WARE, MASS., OF SEATTLE'S NEW MAYOR

Little New England Town Takes Pride in Being the Home of Notable Women

WARE, Mass., March 11 (AP)—This little New England town, numbering a population of some 8000, has strengthened its reputation as the home of notable women. A native daughter, Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, has been elected Mayor of Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, well known in the civic and political affairs of New York City, and the first woman to be elected alderman there, is also a native of this town.

A third woman born in this town has achieved political preference outside its borders. She is Mrs. Rose Casey Hayes, member of the Northampton City Council.

Incidentally, Mrs. Landes is a sister of Mrs. David Starr Jordan, wife of the president of Leland Stanford University. A brother is Charles S. Knight, superintendent of the American Steel & Wire Company of Chicago. Another brother of Mrs. Landes is Admiral Austin M. Knight, retired, of Washington.

Mrs. Hayes' father was an overseer of the poor here and a member of the Democratic town committee. Her grandfather served two terms as postmaster of Hampden under President Cleveland.

GRAND CHAPTER IN CONVOCATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (Special)—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, meeting held Tuesday in its 129th annual convocation, elevated Fred W. Hilton of Woonsocket to the position of Grand High Priest.

The convocation was marked by the most distinguished "Grand East" in the records of the Grand Chapter, this including representatives from the Grand Chapters of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the New England states, with the exception of Massachusetts, which is at present in pilgrimage to the Panama Canal Zone.

SARDINE CANNERS TO DISCUSS MERGER

EASTPORT, Me., March 10 (Special)—The two days' convention, to be held in this city March 22 and 23, will bring together a majority of the owners and operators of the 40 sardine canning factories on the Maine coast, together with dealers in olive oil, cottonseed oil, mustard, salt, tin cans and other factory supplies.

At this convention it is expected that the decision of a majority of the packers on the proposition to enter the $6,000,000 sardine packing merger will be learned. About 60 per cent of the Maine canners are said to be in favor of participating in the merger.

REED BILL OPPOSED

Opposition to the Curtis Reed bill providing for a secretary of education with a seat in the President's Cabinet, now before Congress, was voted by the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club meeting yesterday afternoon.

Miss Anne D. Allard, president, reported that she had spoken against the bill before the joint congressional Committee on Education in Washington, contending that the bill gave opportunity for the introduction of politics into the schools and would impose heavy burdens upon the teachers. Her report was unanimously indorsed.

DESIGNERS MAKE PROGRESS IN ELIMINATING VIBRATION

Important Achievement Reflected at the Automobile Show—Four-Wheel Brakes and Balloon Tires Make Permanent Place

One important achievement reflected at the Automobile Show in Mechanics Building is the overcoming of much engine vibration.

This has been a source of satisfaction to American motor vehicle manufacturers during the past year especially. In Europe where manufacturers have more time for intimate work on the road, this vibration problem has been solved to a great extent.

A few years ago, the Fiat car was tuned up for the French Grand Prix race on the factory roof, around which was a track for just this purpose. There was no dirt up there such as one would find on the roadway, with the consequence the problem of air cleaning in the supercharger was overlooked. Although in the race, this Fiat was miles ahead of the nearest car and was in a position to establish a world's record, it was forced to stop five miles from the finish, due to the clogging of the supercharger with small particles of dirt which stopped the action of the engine.

This year many of the American cars are equipped with air cleaners, which eliminate many engine troubles directly traceable to dirt and dust. The lesson of the Fiat has been learned. When a really efficient oiling system, with a perfectly effective cleaning device as part of the operation is completed, we will have a car whose smoothness of drive will be a revelation.

Making Smaller Engines

The cubic inch cylinder capacity of the cars at the show and salon ranges from 145 in the Essex to 572 in the McFarlan. The taxable horsepower ranges from 17 in the Essex to 49 for the McFarlan and Rolls-Royce. Following European practice, American engineers have been cutting down the capacity of racing engines, until at the present time they measure approximately 90 inches. This means that cars for everyday use will follow suit in much the same way as the French and English designers have done. Over there the cars are tiny in comparison with ours, but the workmanship is the finest possible, a Swiss watch being the only method of comparison to make. Americans are not wholly sold on small engines yet, but the traffic conditions call for some kind of a car which will turn in the smallest possible space, with absolute control at all times.

For a time it seemed as though balloon tires would not make the grade, but at the Boston Show almost every model is equipped with this type casing. The average life of a car, according to statistics, is seven years at present, and engineers agree that with the extra cushioning from balloons, this may be lengthened in the years to come.

Four-Wheel Brakes Arrive

Four-wheel brakes have arrived. In spite of the agitation against them, almost all the cars in the show are equipped with either the hydraulic or mechanical type, with sentiment swinging to the former in many cases. It seems as though this type brake has come to stay.

About 75 per cent of the chassis in Mechanics Building use semi-floating rear axles. The old type full-floating axles are used only when especially called for by the purchaser.

In the latter part of 1924 there was a tendency to make straight eights the most popular on the market, but this movement did not gather enough impetus to give it consideration over the sixes. The ratio today is said to be 15 per cent for the fours, 65 per cent for the sixes and 20 per cent for the eights.

At the present time more than 62 per cent of the manufacturers produce their own engines or else have them manufactured according to exclusive factory specifications. The L-head type is used on about 74 per cent of the chassis. The valve-in-head type has been adopted by 19 per cent of the cars, while the T-head and sleeve-valve type account for the balance. A large number of the lower-priced cars, among which is the Ford, use the L-head type.

FLOWER SHOW PRIZE ENTRIES INCREASING

Garden Clubs and Individuals in Spring Competition

A list of more than 100 entries by prominent women of Greater Boston and vicinity is already in the hands of the secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the $100,000 Spring Flower Show which opens in Horticultural Hall on March 17.

These entries will compete for silver medals in a contest for individual table and mantel bouquets. The small hall of the building will be given over to this competition. The bouquets will be changed from day to day. Around the room will be a wide mantel on which will be displayed the contesting mantel bouquets.

In addition to the individual contestants, members of the Milton Garden Club, the North Shore Garden Club, the Chestnut Hill Garden Club and the Noanett Garden Club will enter bouquets in this competition. The number of exhibitors in all classes has reached the limit.

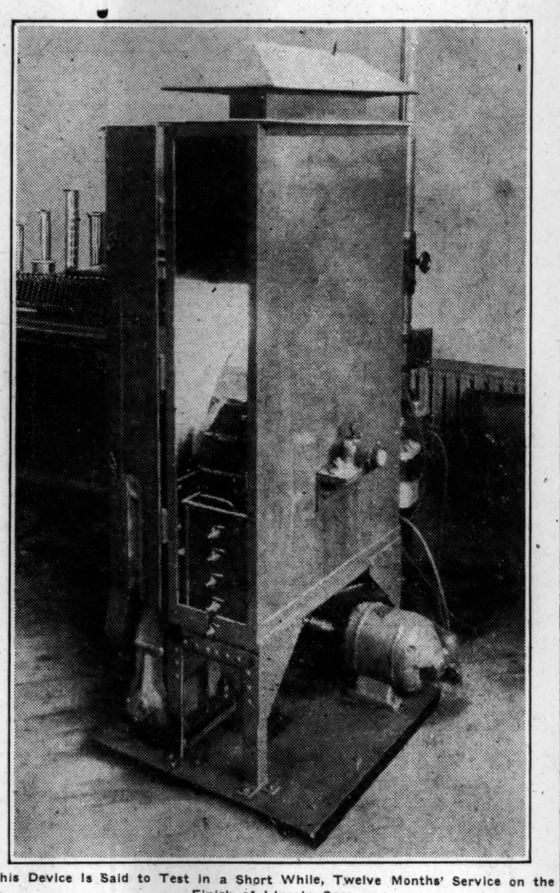
Special features are planned for each day. Conditions are unusually favorable for a banner show. Private greenhouses, never opened for public inspection, have been placed at the disposal of the committee, and it is from these conservatories that exhibits will be drawn.

LINCOLN FINISH GETS HARD TEST

Device Concentrates Year of Wear on Paint and Varnish of Car

A unique method of testing the quality of paint and varnish to be used in the finishing of Lincoln cars which concentrates a year of weathering into a few weeks has been devised by the research department of the Lincoln Motor Company. This method, which is original with this division of the Ford Motor Company, is even more severe than actual exposure to the elements.

A Year of Weather in This Box



This Device Is Said to Test in a Short While, Twelve Months' Service on the Finish of Lincoln Cars

This is the era of brilliant colors and color combinations in motor coachwork. At the foremost fine car salons in America the Lincoln has been the outstanding exponent of this trend because of the ability of Lincoln chemists to reproduce exquisite shades—even to colors found in the plumage of rare birds—in practical finishes for motorcars.

Nature, however, has formidable weapons to use against duplications of her color triumphs. Broiling sun, rain and sudden changes in temperature are most detrimental to automobile finishes, it has been determined by Lincoln research engineers, yet the very nature of a motorcar demands that it be exposed to all kinds of weather, sometimes for extended periods of time.

After a period of intensive research and experiment, color mediums have been evolved which combined beauty with a new degree of resistance to the elements. Samples of each new color or formula must prove to be up to Lincoln standard, in a test far more rigid than it will ever be called upon to pass under actual driving conditions. Those tests are carried out on a mechanical weathering device which might be termed the "wheel of the seasons."

On this wheel, which is not unlike a modern adaptation of a mill wheel in appearance, are clamped panels coated with the material to be tested. The wheel, inclosed in a metal cabinet, is geared to rotate so slowly that its motion is scarcely apparent.

The panels are first passed through a chilling bath of water, emerging to enter an area which is heated to a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit. In the midst of this blistering heat, an intensive flood of ultra-violet rays are projected upon the panel and its coating. So powerful are these rays that under them any tendency to fade or disintegrate develops more in one day than in two weeks of strong sunlight.

Passing from one weathering extreme to the other in such close sequence sets up alternating expansion and contraction, bringing into action another greater destructive influence. Thus all the deteriorating elements of nature are magnified, and by testing new formulas together with those of known quality, constant improvement is possible. When a new medium is adopted for use on the Lincoln car, it has not only proved conclusively that it is able to defy the elements, but is an advancement over any of its predecessors.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 11

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 11
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)
6 p. m.—"The Smilers," conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—Dinner dance, direction of Ray Stewartson. 6:45—News flashes. 7:30—Talk, J. D. Mitchell. 7:40—Talk, "Boston Better Business Commission." 8—A trip to the Boston Automobile Show. 8:30—Concert company. 9—Third episode, radio digest mystery play, "A Step on the Stairs," direction of Clyde McArdle. 9:30—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
4 p. m.—Hazel Dunleavy, soprano; Florence Cunningham, accompanist. 4:50 Waltham Senior High Glee Club. 5:30—Lillah Wells, "Needs of Volunteer Service." 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News. 6:15—Big Brother Club from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, where a dinner will be given in honor of Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Entertaining features will include Banjo Uke Quartet, and the Belmont Four, a quartet. 7:30—Old Homestead Group. 8—From New York, musicale. 8:30—The Harvesters. 9—The Eskimos. 10—Orchestra, under Joseph Knecht.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Markets. 6:30—Kimball Orchestra, under Bob Patterson. 7—Lenox Ensemble. 7:30—Piano recital by Mrs. Irene Simpson Rommel. 7:45—M. A. C. Radio Forum. 8—Musical program, presenting Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Ethel Woodman, contralto, assisting artist. 9—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 9:30—Concert by the Wallace-Barnes-Dunbar Male Chorus of Bristol, Conn. 10:15—Weather.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Twenty Minutes in Happyland." 6:50—Bond Trio. 7:30—The weather report and announcements. 8—American Legion Orchestra, Springfield, Mass.

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—McGill University Night; studio concert by the McGill University Band, under direction of E. M. Casey.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Musical program under the direction of Agnes Adie. 11—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—"WGY Book Chat," William F. Jacob, librarian, General Electric Company. 7:45—Program by Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 8:20—Program by the Rochester Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Sandor Vas, pianist; Eugene Goossens, conductor. 10—Program by the WGY Orchestra; Mrs. Winslow Webb Lillie, mezzo-soprano; and Chang Chen, speaker; topic, "Chinese Language. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
4 to 12 p. m.—The Rev. Michael Magidson, tenor; Margaret Mack, soprano; "Lamps" by Bernice Bowser; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra from tea room of Ritz-Carlton Hotel; dinner music; mid-week hymn sing; specialty; "Harvesters"; "Eskimos"; dance program; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Judge Jr. 7:20—Vanderbilt concert orchestra. 8:30—First National Pictures. 9—Saloon orchestra. 10—Frederic William Wile, "Political Situation in Washington." 10:15—Al Bernard, Frank Kamplain & Sammy Stept. 10:45—Fred Rich and his Orangine orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Parody Orchestra. 7—Jack Denny's Orchestra. 7—Twin Oaks Orchestra. 7:45—Arthur West Sirens. 8—Hugo Zeller, Lacquer and Lacquer Finishing. 8:05—Pace Institute program. 8:30—Snedden Weir, baritone. 10:15—McAlpin News Editor. 10:30—Tango Palace Orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Last-minute News Flashes. 6:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital (Request selections.) Arthur Scott Brook. 7—Ambassador dinner music. 8—World Wonder Excursions. Alfred James P. McClure, D.D. 8:15—Concert under auspices of Atlantic City Board of Education in auditorium of the Atlantic City Hall School, by the Neapolitan Trio. Assisted by Helen Buchanan Hitner, soprano, and Alice G. Wightman, accompanist. 10—Atlantic City Estates' Dance Orchestra. 11—Eddie McKnight's Dance Orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Pagoda orchestra; Charles Verna, director. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call; piano solo by Edna Bittner, 8 years old. 8—"The Sesquicentennial," a talk by the Hon. Harry A. Mackey. 8:15—The Etude Hour, under the direction of James Francis Cooke. 9—Ben Stad and his WIP Little Symphony Orchestra, direct from the Greater Camden radio show. 10:05—"Believe In and Invest in Philadelphia," talk by a member of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board. 10:15—Nelson Maples and his S. S. Leviathan orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra: John A. Carroll, director. 8—Norman Barr, baritone. 8:15—Elesabeth Lapetina, coloratura soprano; Michael Fonticoli, operatic tenor; Virginia Klein, pianist. 8:45—The Kandy Kids. 9—Barry O'Moore, the Irish tenor. 9:30—The Musical Chefs. 9:45—Comedy lesson by Professor Doolittle. 10—Sesquicentennial Hour. 11—Parodians' orchestra. 11:30—Cadix Revue.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—New Willard orchestra, Samuel Korman directing. 8—Smithsonian talk. 8:30—Radio-movie presentation from New York. 9—Salon orchestra from New York. 10—"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," by Frederic William Wile. 10:15—"The Record Boys" from New York. 10:45—Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md., (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—WBAL Sandman Circle. About Little Folks Who Became Great. 6:30—Program, WBAL Dinner Orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor. 7:30—Organ recital from the concert hall of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Frederick D. Weaver, organist. 8—Musical program: Josephine McLaughlin, soprona; Hazel Fox, contralto; Katharine Simmerman, pianist; Evelyn Upp, violinist; Frederick H. Gottlieb, flutist.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:30—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, Victor Saudek, conductor. 8—News items and markets. 8:15—Farm program. 8:30—Half Hours with Famous Composers—Robert Schumann—presented by Richard Kountz, Pittsburgh composer; the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; Vincent Kroen, tenor and Frederick G. Rogers, baritone. 9—Concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra and Vincent Kroen, tenor. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast. 11—"Midnight Revue."

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music, Vincent Lopez Statler Orchestra. 8—Joint with Station WEAF, New York: Specialty. 8:30—Frank Wright, of the "Radio Franks" 9—Joint with Station WEAF, New York: Eskimos; Joint variety program. 11—Weather forecast.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
7 p. m.—Statler Concert Orchestra, direction of Maurice Spitalny. 8—Larkinite Four from WEAF. 8:30—Studio program, radio artists. 9—From WEAF, specialty. 10—Vincent Percy organ recital with assisting artists.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—"Ide and Meginnity." 9—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra, under the direction of Owen Bartlett; soloists. 10—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour. 7—National program by remote control from Station WEAF, New York; Specialties. 7:30—Musical program. 8—National program by remote control from Station WEAF, New York. 8—Eskimos. 9—Courtesy Orchestra. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Traffic Safety Talk—"Bill, the Motorman" of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, "A Street Car Can't Dodge." 10:20—Dance program, Dick Long's Orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m.—Trianon Duo, program of German music in National German Program Night; short talk on finance. 9—Trianon Orchestra, Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Walter Kipp; Lucille O'Hara, soprano; Bob Duffy, whispering baritone; Ed Wallace, tenor; Clinton Keithley, composer, in popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Supperbell program: Today's markets, summary; general weekly topics, beef, cattle and horses, the cattle market, church and community; Talk, "Home Grown Feed for Horses", E. B. Heaton, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation; Talk, "Horse Market," Fred L. Petty, WLS Farm and Market Editor; talk, "Pageantry in the Country," Samuel R. Guard, director Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation; Round Table Discussion. 6:40—Ralph Emerson at the organ. 7—Lullaby Time; Ford and Glenn; Woodshed Theater. 7:15—WLS Staff Artists, Goldie Gross, cello; Doris Wittich, piano; Koly Sirinsly, violin.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Educational feature, wild animals in captivity. 7:40—Continuation of concert. 8—Musicale by members of the Delta Omicron Sorority, Eta Chapter, College of Music. 8:30—Lee's Concert Band, New Richmond, O. 9:30—Uncle Jake Rutz and his Punkin Vine Orchestra. 10—Three minute message from the United States Civil Service Department. 10:03—Popular concert by the Doherty Melody Boys. 11—Billy Huber, baritone; Pet Trimbur, piano. 11:15—Dance selections. 12:15—"Night-Howls" with the Crosley Pups.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Mixed vocal and instrumental concert under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Harmon Jr., of New Albany, Ind. Digest of the International Sunday School lesson for March 14. Official central standard time announced.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—American Legion program. 10:45—Charles A. Sheldon Jr., organ recital.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)
7 p. m.—Specialty, direct from New York. 7:30—Esmeralda Berry Mayes, pianist. 8—Eskimos, direct from New York. 9—Courtesy orchestra, direct from New York.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
8 p. m.—Third radio concert of the Principia Cadet Band.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; weekly book talk by Louis Mecker of the literary department of the Star; the Trianon Ensemble. 11:45—Ted Weems' orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn, Pantages Theater; Billy Adair's orchestra, Kansas City Club.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—The Raleigh Quintet. 8—The Bankers Life Trio, direction of Helen Birmingham. 11—"Corn Sugar" orchestra.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dorothy Chenoweth Lowden, harp; E. M. Mills, trumpet; courtesy Omaha Conservatory of Music. 6:20—Manna Kea trio. 6:50—Randall's Royal Fontenelle orchestra. 9—De Luxe. 10:30—Herb Feierman and his orchestra. 12—Radio frolic, Frank Hodek and his Nightingale orchestra.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jimmy's Joys, the Baker orchestra. 8:30—Anna Majer Rapley, pianist.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (436 Meters)
7 p. m.—Kiddies' bedtime story by Aunty Mary. 8—Hart House String Quartet: Geza de Kresz, first violin; Harry Adaskin, second violin; Milton Blackstone, viola; Boris Hambourg, cello, in a program of classical music; by special arrangement with the Syndics of Hart House, University of Toronto.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Kathleen Mavourneen," domestic Irish drama, presented by KGO Players, Wilda Wilson Church directing. Music, Arion Trio. Mignon selection (Thomas)—Arion Trio. 10—Dance music, Brokaw and orchestra.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
6:40 p. m.—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's Fairmont orchestra. 8—Program featuring the Caswell String Quartet and Kajetan Attl, harpist. 9—The operetta "El Toroso" under the direction of Katharine Sharpstein 10—Jack Coakley's Cabirians.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6 p. m.—Children's hour presenting Jeanne De Bard, "Little Preacher"; Joyce Coad, "Little Red Riding Hood"; Dickie Brandon, screen juvenile, and Sunny Jane Hughes. 8—Program sponsored by the Owensmouth Chamber of Commerce.

SUSPENSION OF NEW MILK RATES SOUGHT

CONCORD, N. H., March 11 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant yesterday was joined by Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, in submitting formal joint request that the New Hampshire Public Service Commission suspend proposed increases in milk rates over the Boston & Maine Railroad pending an investigation by the commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. No date for hearing has been set.

MUSIC

Allan Farnham

Allan Farnham, violinist, assisted by Richard Malaby, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. The program opened with Franck's Sonata, after which Mr. Farnham played short pieces by Francœur-Kreisler, Couperin-Kreisler, Lili Boulanger, Bach, Schumann-Auer, and Pugnani-Kreisler.

Mr. Farnham is a violinist, it is said, of but 18 or 19 summers, who is but entering on a career which is not without promise; but an attempt to estimate his abilities presents rather a nice critical problem. Is he to be considered as a full-fledged virtuoso or should he be considered with indulgence because of his early years? As a promising pupil Mr. Farnham plays well. As a violinist who no longer needs the guidance of a teacher, whose style is already formed, whose individuality is already defined, he plays not so well. Let us consider him first as a pupil of promise. That he is musical is clear. He phrases "musically"; he plays with a certain repose, a repose which shows danger of becoming mere sluggishness. He possesses an adequate though not a remarkable technic, as such things go in these days of super-virtuosity. These are all excellent qualities.

If last night's program was designed to show Mr. Farnham in the light of a finished performer and musician ready to leave the fostering care of his advisers, it was not a fortunate one. The Sonata by Franck requires more maturity of thought than either he or Mr. Malaby was able to bring to it. They labored with good will to grasp its intent, but succeeded in accomplishing a performance which was hardly more than a recital of the notes on the printed page.

The succeeding pieces on the program again presented interpretative problems which were not altogether easy of solution. Their artlessness is deceptive. They call for a lively imagination and a degree of sophistication not within the command of everyone. Mr. Farnham played them neatly, without marked characterization. He played them straightforwardly and with frankness. They demand something more.

In short, it would seem that Mr. Farnham's musical nature is not as yet sufficiently developed to warrant a decisive opinion on it. That he already has many of the essential qualities which go to the making of an artist of superior quality is undoubtedly true. S. M.

WILLYS-OVERLAND'S FORCES ASSEMBLE

300 Attend Annual Dinner in Boston

Three hundred dealers and salesmen of the Willys-Overland Company gathered from all parts of New England for the annual dinner held Tuesday in the Egyptian Room of the Hotel Brunswick; among them many prize winners in the recent $35,000 Willys "derby." H. G. Fitch, branch manager, New England division, presided as toastmaster; C. J. Rogers, chief supervisor, from the Toledo factory; John R. Farley, assistant branch manager of the Boston district; Robert R. Lokey, factory field representative, and Walter Billings of the Commercial Investment Trust Company, pictured the company's progress and future development.

From John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company; Roy Peed, sales manager, and Ward Canady, advertising manager, came telegrams expressing disappointment at their inability to attend the function.

To his regrets, President Willys appended this advice:

"At the present time, with 18,000,000 passenger motor cars registered in this country, it seems fairly certain that not less than 1,800,000 will pass out of existence each year, thoroughly worn out and of no further use as passenger vehicles. Since not more than 2 per cent of the people who buy motor cars ever discontinue their use, this factor of 1,800,000 constitutes a definite replacement market with no trade-in involved."

Mr. Fitch distributed watches, diamond rings, and fountain pens to successful contestants in the derby.

In preceding years these men have had annual dinners. Present plans project many in the future. All of them, present and past, will be judged by the standard set yesterday; such is the opinion of the enthusiastic participants.

SHOE WORKERS' UNION GROWTH IS REPORTED

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 11 (Special)—General officers of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union report a substantial growth in membership. Announcement is made of the granting of a charter to a new local in Newark, N. J., and the receipt of an application for membership from a mixed local in Frankfort, Ky. The union membership is increased by several hundred it was stated by the addition of these two locals.

Daniel M. Fitzgerald, general secretary, has been in Brooklyn, N. Y., in charge of the work of entering new agreement in the factories there. He stated today that agreements had been signed with 18 out of the 24 factories over which the union has control.

ELECTRIC LEAGUE TO HOLD DINNER

On Thursday evening the Metropolitan Electric League of Boston will hold a dinner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce which will be attended by officials of the New England Telephone Company, General Electric Company, Stone & Webster, Boston Elevated Railway and by representatives of banking concerns dealing in public utility securities. The principal speaker will be Pres. Charles L. Edgar of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, whose subject will be "The Edison Company's Place in the Electrical Industry."

TABLET DEDICATION HELP UP

Dedication of the bronze memorial tablet, commemorative of the evacuation of Boston by the British forces 150 years ago will not take place next Wednesday in connection with the other sesquicentennial ceremonies, it has been learned at City Hall. The tablet was to have been placed at Long Wharf at the foot of State Street but delay in approving the contract with the sculptor, it is said, has prevented the completion of the tablet by March 17. It was announced that the committee in charge of the ceremonies of the day will mark the spot with a temporary canvas or cardboard sign.

DEBATE LIKELY ON VACCINATION

Opposition in Legislature Expected on Compulsory Medical Measure

Considerable debate is expected in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, and on subsequent days at later readings of the bill providing compulsory vaccination of all pupils in private schools and colleges. The measure was reported favorably yesterday by a bare majority of the Committee on Public Health.

In the Senate much opposition to the bill is known to exist, and if the measure reaches the upper house it is believed that a reversal of the committee's action is likely. While the measure will probably be debated in the House late today, the most discussion is expected on its third reading at a subsequent session.

Such a bill has been before the Committee on Public Health for several sessions, and has always been refused approval, but this year by the narrowest possible majority, 8 to 7, it was favorably reported by the committee.

A petition for legislation filed by F. Mason Padelford, M. D., of Fall River, for the Medical Liberty League, asking that vaccination be made optional, was given "leave to withdraw" by the committee.

Hearings on both bills were held in the Gardner Auditorium on Feb. 24 and attracted considerable attention.

MR. COX IS RE-ELECTED TRAVELERS' AID HEAD

Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, was re-elected president of the Travelers' Aid Society of Boston at its annual meeting held yesterday at the home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street.

Other officers elected were: Honorary vice-presidents, Bishop William Lawrence, Rabi Harry Levi, the Rev. Michael J. Scanlon, H. M. Biscoe, James H. Hustis, James A. Lowell and Arthur P. Russell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert F. Herrick and Arthur N. Hood; treasurer, John L. Grandin; assistant treasurer, Rufus S. Wilson; secretary, Miss Sophie M. Friedman; directors re-elected for three years, Mrs. Russell S. Codman, Mrs. Howard N. Coonley, Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. F. Reed Estabrook, Mrs. James A. Gookin, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, Arthur N. Hood, Jesse Koshland, Mrs. J. Warren Merrill and Mrs. Arthur W. Moors.

EXPRESS STORAGE FEE SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

American Company Plan to Be Filed With I. C. C.

Plans to establish a system of charges for storing express shipments refused when tendered for delivery or uncalled for were announced today by W. C. Johnson, superintendent of the American Railway Express Company. A docket outlining the proposal has been issued for the information of the public and will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as an addition to the express classification to become effective on or about May 1.

Three days "free time" will be allowed, after which the storage charge will be 10 cents for the first day, five cents for each of the next eight days with a maximum of 50 cents a month for each shipment weighing 100 pounds or less. There will be a regular monthly charge thereafter of 50 cents per month or fraction thereof. On shipments weighing more than 100 pounds, this storage charge will be assessed proportionally.

The carrier is required to give proper arrival notice to the consignee, such notice to bear the same address as appears on the shipment and to retain in its files a duplicate copy of such notice.

The express companies have not heretofore made it a practice to assess storage charges on unclaimed shipments, although it has long been a practice with freight and baggage. They contend that the expense and extra labor involved should be borne, not by express patrons generally, but by the owners of the goods so stored.

Influence of Women on Finer Details of Motors Is Evident

Whether Milady Drives a Car or Not She Is Quite Certain in What She Wants and Manufacturers Are Keen to Please Her

Even if a woman does not drive the family motor herself she simply has that much more time to be critical about its appointments and design. If she does drive it she is equally critical about the same points because after all a woman is a woman and cannot be seen driving a car which is not, in all respects, what it should be to hold its own with the best on the road.

So either way, and all this being indubitably true, the motors of 1926 are conspicuously influenced by the feminine taste. No radical changes appear in general design, it is true, but everywhere there are subtle details, small refinements which are obviously the effect of feminine demand.

Milady, for instance, likes the custom-built body. Let no one delude themselves by saying, "but the average woman surely knows no difference between the stock design and the custom design." Doesn't she, indeed? Dealers say that Milady knows the difference between the two much more quickly than the average man knows the difference between a Ford raceabout and an Isotta-Fraschini.

Compact Coupés for Women

The market shows a pronounced tendency to an increase in the production of small, inclosed cars, the compact kind into which have been compressed so satisfactory a collection of small devices for comfort and convenience. These cars are manifestly the result of a demand from women motorists who must have a car to serve, at once, the demands of marketing, of conveying the children to and from school, of fetching the inevitable three or four motorless neighbors who simply must be at the Community Center fair promptly at 2:30, and of the highly important transportation, to and from the theater in the evening, of the vice-president of the company and his wife when it is absolutely essential that they not only be comfortable, but impressed as well.

Upholsteries are important in the season's cars, in big cars and little, stock cars and les elegantes. Women know upholsteries, and cannot be hoodwinked into tolerating the use of either inferior or stupid fabrics for whatever purpose. For milady who has a custom-built car there are reproductions of old Gobelin tapestries to be skillfully employed as inserts in neutral backgrounds. Or, if she thinks tapestries are better on the walls of the music room, there are the excellent dark blue or tawny cream, silken-napped stuffs, often pin-lined to lend relief, but in either case the result is an interior for her motor which has the same flattering effect as the background she inevitably chooses for the rooms she likes best in her home.

Most women like touches of the festive in the motors they use for conveyance to the theater or the opera. In the evening they want to quite put off the duller surroundings of the day.

Like Delicacy Even in Cars

They like, for instance, to have the quarter spaces of their town cars to glimmer vaguely with mitred mirrors. They like the low seats to be upholstered in silken broadcloth. They like it that the extra seats have, unexpectedly, attributes of small French drawing room chairs. They like it that the cases for the inevitable trivia of perfume bottle and powder and small book and pencil are of delicate mosaic, embracing the general color tone of the interior of the car. And, liking these things, motor dealers rise as a man to say that milady has no hesitation not only in saying so but in seeing that she gets them.

On the utilitatrian side milady inclines to the thoroughly sensible, but smart, just as she encases her feet in sensible, smart brogues for the morning's marketing. Trim lines, with a suggestion of the sport influence, are the best tradition in her utility car. If she is sensitive to the influence of color there are lively greens and blues to be used for the body color, but never shades to be confused with the fleeting taste of the Young Idea's rakish roadsters of lemon and cerulean and scarlet.

Different Cars for Evening

As milady does not want the car of her evening use to be anything but what it manifestly is, a motor for transportation to life's divertissements, neither does she want any equivocation for her day-time car. She chooses its lines as she chooses teh lines of her trotters. Its lines must be severe and must carry out the illusion of having been, with enormous care, stitched and pressed, with leather for upholstery and no fol-de-rol of decoration to confound the chord of simplicity.

Moreover the woman of the humblest Ford coupé knows that, with but the use of the ingenuity she applies to her housekeeping, she may vary the monotony of its interior by a series of slip covers to be changed to accord with destination, mood, weather, many conditions. Upon mornings when she feels gay and optimistic there are chintz covers in mauve and lively blue and biscuit, a trace of black and gray for leveler. In the afternoon there are, very likely, covers of charming blue gray or apple green. Milady knows that in providing her motor interior with this diverting cycle of change, she is in a position thus to influence the mood of all who notice her car even from the tails of their eyes. She is able to contribute something to the amusing pageantry of the day. And if she is limited to one automobile for all uses, the more admirably she can use plenty of changes of slip covers.

DRYS IN SENATE STANDING FIRM

Judiciary Committee Members Oppose Hearings on Modification Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 10—Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has before it all the measures that have been submitted in the Senate on the subject of prohibition, are involved in a difference with their chairman, Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, on the issue of his power to appoint a sub-committee to hold hearings on legislation that is before the committee. The question was raised by the demands of Senate wets that the committee hold public hearings on modification legislation.

Such proceedings were immediately strenuously objected to by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas; J. W. Harreld (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, leading members of the committee. They voiced the attitude that the Senate had other and more important business than to listen to "persons who desire to violate the law," as Senator Caraway expressed it.

Borah Viewpoint

Senator Borah denounced modification projects as unconstitutional.

Later the petition was made that a sub-committee of the committee be named to hold hearings. The committee went into executive session. After a brief session behind closed doors it was announced that the matter had been laid over for final action until the following Monday.

It now develops that Senator Cummins, chairman of the committee, proposed to name a sub-committee to conduct the hearings and that his power to do so was determinedly challenged by a number of committee members under the leadership of Senator Walsh. Senator Cummins, it is said, held that it has long been the practice that a committee chairman could appoint sub-committees to consider legislation and appointments that come before that committee. This was challenged by Senator Walsh, who held that a chairman can so proceed only after he has been empowered to do so by the full committee.

It was also learned that Senator Borah attempted to settle the question by moving that all the modification measures be reported adversely without further hearings or consideration. The question is understood to have also been postponed until the Monday meeting of the committee. Senator Walsh in discussing the matter expressed the opinion that no hearings would be held either by the full committee or a sub-group.

The Walsh Viewpoint

"The only purpose of these proposed hearings is to use the committee as an open forum to spread wet propaganda," Senator Walsh said. "That is the reason why I say the committee is opposed to granting such demands for hearings on bills which propose to violate the express provisions of the Constitution."

Senator Cummins is understood to be perturbed over the attitude of the members of the committee who oppose his contention of having the power to appoint sub-committees without express direction of the full committee. He is expected to offer a resolution at the next meeting of the committee to give him such authority. The Senate committee as a whole is dry by a considerable majority.

'PERKINS PLAYERS' PLAN THREE PRODUCTIONS

"Perkins Players" of Perkins Institution at Watertown are to give three short plays in the hall of the school on Friday, March 19, at 8 p. m., and Saturday, March 20, at 3 p. m. "Spreading the News," by Lady Gregory; "Allison's Lad," by Beulah Marie Dix," and "The Romancers," by Edmund Rostand, are to be presented by the students. The plays are directed by Miss Claudia Potter, and are to be given for the benefit of the Howe Beneficiary Fund and the Perkins Athletic Association.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT

Jewelry and pottery made by students at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Inc., have been placed on exhibition at the school at 349 Newbury Street. Examples of pottery by first-year students are especially interesting as they are based on Greek forms. Table silver and jewelry fashioned by freshmen and senior students show some original designs.

Chandler & Co.

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Stunning Grey Ground Block Print, basket and and floral pattern, **regular price 1.25,**	58c
Beautiful Block Print, large bird and floral pattern, **regular price 2.50,**	58c
French Block Print, ivory ground, dull reds and blues, vine pattern, **regular price 1.25,**	58c
Gorgeous Black Ground Cretonne with large bird and urn pattern, **regular price 1.25,**	58c
Beautiful French Print, exquisite colorings in dull rose and blue, **regular price 2.50,**	58c
Unusual Block Print with large conventional pattern in antique blue and brown colorings, **regular price 1.25,**	58c
Black Ground French Block Print with bold, clear cut floral and basket pattern, **regular price 1.25,**	58c

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

TWO FINALISTS ARE QUALIFIED

National Challenge Cup Soccer Competition for 1926 Fast Nearing Completion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—With two divisional finalists determined, the National Challenge Cup Competition, emblematic of the soccer championship of the United States, is fast nearing the closing stages. This weekend may see the remaining survivors in the eastern and western sections advanced for the all-important matches of the following week to decide the clubs which will represent the two divisions in the grand final, April 11.

The J. & P. Coats Football Club, Pawtucket, has already won its place in the eastern final by virtue of a 5-to-3 victory over the Boston Soccer Football Club and now awaits the winner of the New York Giants F. C.-Bethlehem Steel F. C. semifinal which was scheduled at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, last Sunday but had to be postponed.

Intense interest has been created by this match. Each team had a narrow escape from defeat in the second round. The Giants had little difficulty in eliminating the Yonkers Thistle Football Club in the first round of the open series, winning by 9 goals to 1 but struck a snag in the second when it required 3½ hours to overcome the Brooklyn Wanderers. These clubs met in the original game and after two hours of playing, in which the Wanderers displayed the greater skill, they were deadlocked with 2 goals each but on the following Sunday the New Yorkers showed a marked reversal in form and romped away with a 5-to-1 victory.

Bethlehem Barely Wins

Bethlehem advanced to the second round by overwhelming the Newark Soccer Club, a co-member of the American Soccer League, 5 goals to 1; but met serious opposition from the Philadelphia Soccer Club in the succeeding round and in the closing minutes only did the star center forward of the Steelmen, Archie Stark, manage to tally the winning goal after the Phillie goal custodian had fumbled and thus end the game in favor of Bethlehem by 2 goals to 1.

The Cup Committee has announced that the eastern final between the J. & P. Coats eleven and the winner of the Bethlehem-Giants game will be played at Kingsley Park, Providence, R. I., March 21.

In this year of soccer upsets, another surprise came to pass last Sunday in the Missouri district when the Ben Miller Football Club eliminated the Vesper Buick Football Club, 2 to 0, in a divisional semifinal. Two years ago the Buicks represented the cream of western teams in the grand final against the Fall River Football Club and are at present leading the race in the St. Louis Soccer League. This record naturally made them favorites; but the elusive forward line of the Millers proved too much for the loser's defense.

Six years ago the Ben Millers won the cherished honor of holding the National Cup for one year by defeating the Fore River Football Club of Quincy, Mass., in the grand final, but since that occasion the Vesper Buick and Scullin Steel elevens have shared this distinction in representing the west.

Protest Saves Millers

The path of the Millers into the divisional final was rose-strewn only in the first round when they eliminated the American-Hungarian Football Club of Cleveland, O., a survivor of the qualifying rounds, 3 to 1. In the next round they were compelled to travel to Cleveland for a match with the MacKenzie Football Club of Akron, O. This game was won by MacKenzie, 2 to 0, but the management of the Millers protested on the grounds of two players' ineligibility and Secretary A. M. Brown, acting as an emergency committee, with the aid of Armstrong Patterson of Detroit, Mich., third vice-president of the U. S. F. A. and Commissioner William Angus of Cleveland, began a special investigation. It was proved that at least one ineligible player engaged in the game and the Millers were advanced to the semifinal round.

The Ben Miller players are awaiting the outcome of the Chicago semifinal between the Canadian Football Club and the Pullman Football Club. These clubs met Feb. 28 at Chicago and after two hours of strenuous playing, neither club had succeeded in scoring. The game was ordered replayed last Sunday but the condition of DePaul Field prompted Referee Crompton to postpone the match and the cup committee has ordered the game to be carried through to a finish next Sunday in order to open the way for the divisional final March 21.

The western final has been awarded to St. Louis University Field in the Mound City which is the playing pitch of the Ben Miller club, the only finalist which has been established in the West. It is likely that the time honored objection of playing the match on the home field of one of the contestants will be brought forward, but under the rules of the National Challenge Cup Competition it is not necessary to play semifinal or final ties on a neutral ground, the committee being vested with the power to assign the match to the most desirable site.

RADEMACHER SETS ANOTHER RECORD

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Eric Rademacher, brilliant German breaststroke performer, has created another world's record, his second in two meets in the United States.

Last night, at the New York A. C., he bettered his own time for 100 meters by covering the distance in 1m. 15 4-5s. He held the former figures of 1m. 15.9s. Rademacher also bettered the recorded mark for 100 yards by registering 1m. 8 3-5s., but Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. has made the distance in 1m. 3 2-5s. this winter.

Gustav E. K. Froelich, the German backstroke star, was defeated by Walter Laufer of the Cincinnati Central Y. M. C. A. in a 100-yard race in 1m. 6 3-5s. Laufer continued to 150 yards, finishing in 1m. 44 3-5s., which improves on the official mark; but he has done 1m. 43 2-5s. this year.

Harry Glancy won by a large margin in a 500-yard freestyle handicap, in which Joseph Farley of the New York A. C. received a 15-second allowance. Glancy was timed in 5m. 56 4-5s., which broke the Metropolitan A. A. U. record of 6m. 12 2-5s., held by Herbert Vollmer of the New York A. C.

HARVARD NAMES A. HORWEEN

Arnold Horween '21 is the new head coach of the Harvard University football team of 1926. This announcement was made over the telephone last night by William J. Bingham '16, Director of Athletics at Harvard. Horween's selection comes as a big surprise, as he had not been mentioned publicly for the position. He lives in Chicago and was captain of the Harvard informal eleven of 1918 and the regular eleven of 1920. He played center and fullback and was a star in both positions. He never played on a team losing to Yale, and he was the individual star of the Harvard team which defeated University of Oregon in the East vs. West game at Pasadena, Jan. 1, 1920, 7 to 6. Since graduating from Harvard he has kept in close touch with football, especially in the middle west.

Winnipeg Plays in Tie With Rangers

CENTRAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	Pts
Minneapolis	21	4	9	68	51	32
Duluth	15	8	13	52	42	12
Winnipeg	13	8	15	60	71	8
St. Paul	15	4	15	71	55	4
Eveleth-Hibbing	14	7	15	58	61	–2
Canadian Soo	7	3	18	57	86	–23

WINNIPEG, March 11 (Special)—Eveleth-Hibbing Rangers and Winnipeg Maroons battled to a scoreless tie, 0-0, in a Central Hockey League game here last night. The contest was productive of the closest checking seen here this season.

The result gave each team a point and places the Maroons in such a position that if they win their two remaining games against the Soo Greyhounds, the best that St. Paul can do is to tie them by winning its four remaining games.

The most exciting and fastest hockey of the night was provided by the teams in the third and overtime periods. Both Hill and Somers were penalized and a minute later Galbraith was also sent to the penalty box. With a man advantage Maroons bombarded the Ranger net and only great goaltending by Byrne saved his team.

With one minute to go in the overtime period Gardiner, the local goalie, made three spectacular saves from a yard out when the Rangers picked up a loose puck in a mixup in front of the Winnipeg net. Maroons relaxed and Somers proceeded to work clear through. He drew out the defense and passed to Browne, who had only Byrne to beat, but the Ranger goalie saved the game with the most spectacular stop of the contest. The summary:

WINNIPEG	EVELETH-HIBBING
Murdoch, Browne, lw	rw, Hill, Lindsay, Peters
Somers, Thorsteinson, Turvey, c	c, Desjardine, Rodden
O'Meara, Wasnie, rw	lw, Galbraith, Chouinard
Hughes, Johanneson, ld	rd, Clark
Borland, rd	ld, A. Johnson, Armstrong
Gardiner, g	g, Byrne

Score—Winnipeg 0, Eveleth-Hibbing 0. Referee — Alexander Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

EDMONTON EARNS BYE IN PLAYOFF

WESTERN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	Pts
Edmonton	19	0	11	94	77	38
Saskatoon	18	1	11	93	64	37
Victoria	15	4	11	69	53	34
Portland	12	2	16	84	110	26
Calgary	10	3	17	71	81	23
Vancouver	10	2	18	64	90	22

EMONTON, Alta., March 11 (Special) — Edmonton, playing brilliant hockey, particularly in the second period, defeated Vancouver, 5 to 1, here, last night, and as a result put a fitting climax to their league engagements by finishing on the top of the standing, one point above Saskatoon and four points higher than Victoria. With their schedules completed, Saskatoon has 37 and Victoria 34. Saskatoon and Victoria playoff in a two-game series, and the winner will meet the Edmonton team to determine the Stanley Cup defender against the eastern champions.

Edmonton's victory last night was well earned, as the Eskimos are by far the superior team. They scored a one-goal lead in the first period rather fortunately, the puck hitting Goalkeeper Lehman's skate from a pass-out by Sheppard from behind the net and trickling over the line for a goal; but in the second and third periods they outplayed their opponents. The second period was a brilliant one for the Eskimos and they scored three fine goals before the Maroons were able to counter with one. Keats, Gagne and Sparrow made the goals, and they were of the variety that would have beaten any goaltender and scored from close range. Gagne made the only goal scored in the third period.

EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
Sheppard, Sparrow, lw	rw, Connolly
Keats, R. Boucher, c	c., F. Boucher
Gagne, Anderson, rw	lw, Arbour, Waite
Stanley, ld	rd, Mackey, Bostrum
Shore, McIntyre, rd	ld, Moran
Stuart, g	g, Lehman

Score—Edmonton 5, Vaucouver 1. Goals—Gagne 2, Sparrow, Keats, Sheppard for Edmonton; F. Boucher for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion, Vancouver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PLAN EXTENSIVE TENNIS INVASION

Mrs. F. I. Mallory Is Expected to Join Women's Team

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Plans for an exensive invasion of France and England this summer by teams of American men and women players are expected to be completed Saturday at a meeting of the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Miss Helen N. Wills, the United States champion, already is abroad as the vanguard of the women's team which will compete against a British team for the Wightman Cup, besides also taking part in the French and Wimbledon championships in June and July. Miss Mary K. Browne, who is to captain the team, will join Miss Wills abroad in the near future. Other member are expected to include Miss Elizabeth Ryan, No. 2 in the national ranking, and Mrs. F. I. Mallory, former champion.

Make-up of the men's team is understood to be indefinite and to depend upon whether William T. Tilden 2d, the United States champion, or other top-ranking players can arrange to make the trip. Tilden is undecided now and his California rival, William M. Johnston, also is said to be averse to going abroad. Vincent Richards and Francis T. Hunter may be included in the final choices.

The executive committee also will complete the 1926 tournament schedule and perfect arrangements for the Davis Cup draw at Washington next Wednesday. The entries close on Monday.

TWO ADVANCE TO FINALS

TAMPA, Fla., March 11 (AP) — Miss Elizabeth Ryan of Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss M. K. Browne of New York, advanced to the finals in the Women's Dixie tennis singles tournament, here yesterday. Miss Ryan defeated Mrs. Louise Raymond, New York, 6—3, 6—1, and Miss Browne beat Mrs. S. H. Taylor, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

SCHOFIELD ELECTED CAPTAIN

STORRS, Conn., March 11 (AP)—William K. Schofield of Waterbury, Conn., was elected captain of the Connecticut Agricultural College basketball team for 1927, at a meeting last night of the season's letter men. Schofield is a junior and has played both as forward and guard for the Aggies during the last two seasons.

MINNESOTA WINS TITLE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 10 (AP)—University of Minnesota won its third "Big Ten" hockey title in four years, with a 4-to-2 triumph over the Wisconsin six, here last night.

DARTMOUTH DEFEATS ARMY

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—Dartmouth College defeated the United States Military Academy, 37 to 17, in a gymnastic met here yesterday.

ONLY THREE LOST TO U. S. C. SQUAD

Southern California Trackmen Expect to Retain I. A. A. A. A. Title

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence) — Confident that his team will again win the championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, Coach Dean B. Cromwell, nationally-known track mentor at University of Southern California, is in a happy mood. This is partially owing to the fact that only three of the athletes who scored and helped win the intercollegiate title last season are missing.

One of the largest turnouts in the history of the university resulted when Coach Cromwell issued the first track call and at present there are 64 men working under Cromwell and his assistants.

While the Trojans have a great deal of strength for first-place positions, there are not many second and third-place candidates, which may keep the Southern Californians from scoring high in dual meets. Cromwell is trying to develop enough men to give S. C. the added points necessary to win the University of California and Leland Stanford University meets.

Many Point Winners

Capt. C. L. Houser '26, B. T. Taylor '27, L. W. Dye '26, R. E. Stever '26, K. D. Grumbles '26, and A. T. Ross '26 accounted for 24½ of the 33 points that the Trojans collected at the I. A. A. A. last year, and all have returned. J. H. Elwood '27, William Cook '26, P. M. Nierebach '26, and L. G. Hellman '27, who also made the trip east last season, are on the squad and can be depended upon to score in dual competitions.

To replace N. F. Anderson '25, Keith Lloyd '25, and J. H. White '25, the three-point winners who are not with the Trojan team this year, Cromwell has four stars from the 1925 freshman squad. The chief one is L. S. Barnes '28, Olympic champion pole-vaulter. J. B. Parsons '28, sprinter, is expected to replace Lloyd in the dashes. C. F. Reynolds '28 should give the Trojans added strength in the 120-yard hurdles and high jump. H. J. Coggeshall '28, also a high jumper, can do 6ft. 4in. occasionally. In addition, Morton Kaer '27, member of the last United States Olympic team, will be on the squad.

In the shotput and discus, Southern California has the greatest collegiate weight man in the country. Captain Houser is practically certain of scoring 10 points in any meet this year, not excepting the I. A. A. A. A. Houser is Olympic champion in the discus with a mark of 151ft. 5¼in. During the 1924 Olympics, he also won the shotput event. He holds the intercollegiate discus record of 150ft. 2¼in., made last year in Philadelphia, and also holds the A. A. U. mark in the same event with 156ft. 6in. made last summer in San Francisco. Coach Cromwell believes that Houser will break the world's records in both these events this year.

J. J. Aleksi '28 is being groomed as an understudy to Houser in the weight events. Aleksi starred in the freshman team last season, and Cromwell expects him to be good for either a second or third in dual meets.

Although the event is not included in Pacific Coast Conference track meets, the hammer throw has been introduced at Southern California. The Trojans may enter the competition in this event at the A. A. U. relays and the I. A. A. A. A. meet this spring. J. H. Adams '26, Burton Heiser '27, and Houser are throwing their weight.

Good Distance Runners

Herschel Smith '27, national junior A. A. U. champion in the 100-yard dash, running it in 9.8s., is the Trojan sprint ace. He will be closely pressed by Taylor, who placed fifth in the intercollegiates in 1925. E. L. House '28, who defeated Smith several times last season, and J. B. Parsons '28, who placed third in the junior nationals while a freshman, are the 220-yard men. House, however, will probably run the 100-yard dash in dual meets also. Although it is rather early in the season, he has been timed under 10s. in the 100, and around 22s in the 220.

The Trojans' weakest event is the 440-yard dash. While Cromwell has quite a few possibilities, he does not expect to earn any points in this event when facing strong competition. A. W. Hughes '27, a veteran who was out of college last year, and Bruce Smith '28, freshman star, are leading candidates.

In past years Southern California has never made a good showing in distance events, but this year should prove an exception. P. M. Niersbach '26, who qualified for the finals in the 880-yard event in the intercollegiates, and is the present holder of the Southern California Coliseum 880-yard run record with 1m. 55.9s., should earn a few honors in the half mile; J. H. Elwood, L. G. Hellman, and R. F. Shawhan, all '27 men, are the one and two-mile aspirants. Hellman has shown some remarkable early season form, establishing a new Southern California one-mile record in a practice meet recently with the time of 4m. 29s. Shawhan took second in the same race, and was only 2s. behind Hellman.

Cromwell's team is especially strong in the hurdle events. Hurdlers gave the Southern California men 13 of their 33 points in the Intercollegiates. Dye, winner of the 120-yard high hurdles at Philadelphia last season with the fast time of 14.8s., should take first in this event in every meet. Stever, who took third in the national meet in the same event, should show a marked improvement this season. Reynolds has always defeated Stever, and will probably be good for either a second or third place in competition.

Grumbles, winner of the I. A. A. A. A. 220-yard low hurdles in 24s., is sure of taking first in this event against any competition. Reynolds, Stever and Dye will also run the 220-yard hurdles in dual competition, but only Reynolds will compete in any national affairs.

Kaer Not to Compete

Kaer, who starred in track as a freshman, but chose basketball instead of track last year under the two sports' rule, will be the "iron man" of the squad. Kaer runs both high and low hurdles, dashes off the sprints, runs the 440, throws the javelin, broad jumps, and competes in the hop, step, and jump. He placed sixth in the pentathlon at the 1924 Olympic games.

Coach Cromwell has decided to use Kaer in the low hurdles, relay, broad jump, and javelin throw in all dual events. In the I. A. A. A. A. he will enter the low hurdles, javelin and broad jump. So far this season, Kaer has made 24.4s. in the low hurdles.

In Paris, Kaer hurled the javelin 186ft., which gave him first place in this event in the pentathlon. He has already made over 170ft. in this event in early eason practice. C. G. Olson '26 surprised coaches when he threw the javelin 170ft. 5in. in a recent interfraternity track meet. He was immediately placed on the squad. William Cook '26 will be good for some points this year.

Kaer's weakest event will be the broad jump. While he is good enough to place in dual meets, it is doubtful if he could score at the Intercollegiates. He usually jumps around 22ft. 10in. His nearest competitor is Albert McDaniel '28. Reynolds will also enter this event. R. R. Lee '27 is also training in this event.

Southern California is strong in the high jump. Coggeshall, former interscholastic preparatory school champion in 1923, made 6ft. 4in. while a freshman. He should repeat this year. Aside from Coggeshall, Ross, who tied for fourth and fifth position in the same meet with a jump of 6ft. 1in., has been clearing the 6ft. 3in. mark. Reynolds and A. M. Ofstad '27 are both doing over 6ft.

Barnes, winner of the 1924 Olympic pole vault event with a height of 12ft. 11½in., should take first place in that event in every dual meet. M. R. Ruiz '27 is his closest competitor on the varsity with a mark around 12ft.

Coach Cromwell figures on breaking some records this year in the relays. In the four-man, four-mile relay, Hellman, Shawhan, and Elwood are certain of places. Either W. S. Young '28 or L. W. Frisbey '28 will be the fourth man. In the half-mile, four-man relay, Taylor, Parsons, House and Herschel Smith will form the quartet of runners.

Southern California already holds the world's record in the four-man quarter-mile relay, with a team composed of Taylor, House, Lee and Lloyd. Lloyd is the only man that is not in college.

MISS B. WALL MEETS MISS GLENNA COLLETT

BELLAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., and women's golf champion of that State, will meet Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., United States women's golf champion, in the upper half of the Bellair championship for women here today, while Miss Helen Payson of Portland, Me., will meet Mrs. G. H. Stetson of Philadelphia in the lower half.

Miss Wall was winner yesterday over Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, 2 and 1, and Miss Collett defeated Mrs. L. J. Robinson of Atlanta, 7 and 6. Miss Payson defeated Mrs. Caleb Fox of Philadelphia, 5 and 4, and Mrs. Stetson eliminated Miss Perry of Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

MEHLHORN AND SMITH WIN

MIAMI, Fla., March 11 (AP)—William Mehlhorn, South Central open golf champion, and Macdonald Smith, Western open champion, defeated Eugene Sarazen, former United States open titleholder, and L. H. Diegel, Canadian open champion, 3 and 2, here, yesterday, for the international four-ball tournament championship over the Miami Country Club course. Play in the finals was even more spectacular than during the preceding days of the match, and bye shots were frequent by both teams. The exhibition of putting by both combinations at times was brilliant, and the performances of Smith on the green during the afternoon proved the winning factor in his team's triumph.

ALL-JAMAICA-ENGLISH CRICKET

KINGSTON, Jam., March 11 (AP)—The All-Jamaica-English Cricket Carnival opened here yesterday in the presence of fully 10,000 spectators. The Jamaicans went to bat first and compiled 309 runs for six wickets. The principal scores were: Rae 75, Morales 74, and Martin 6, not out. Play will continue today.

Two Promising Boston Red Sox Recruits

Photos by Leon M. Trice.

Red Sox a Club of Rapid Changes

Entire Personnel, Including President and Bat-Boy, Changed Since 1922

When the Boston American League Baseball Club trudges out on the diamond at Fenway Park to open its major league season, April 13, Hub fans will be looking upon the most inexperienced club in the major leagues this season. The very uncertainty which enshrouds the prospects of the club and the consistent efforts being made by President J. A. R. Quinn to build the foundations for a good baseball club are attracting wide interest in baseball circles.

There is not a player on the Red Sox roster today who was with the club in 1922, the club being the only one in the majors to change its entire personnel since that year. Every position from the president down to the bat boy has seen a change since that year. This has all been brought about because of the policy of President Quinn to get rid of the veteran players which he found on his hands when he took over the team at the start of the 1923 season. With the exception of three players not one of those on the 1926 roster has been with the Red Sox more than two years and with the exception of four the rest have been in the major leagues no more than two years.

Nine New Players

Twenty-seven new faces appeared at Fenway Park during the 1925 season and nine new ones are already slated to make their appearance for the 1926 season—a strong start. If Boston fans have not been treated to a first-division club for some seasons, they have at least had plenty of variety so far as players are concerned, which incidentally points out the fact that the managers of both the Braves and Red Sox have been unceasingly busy in the endeavor to give the Hub City a first-division team at least.

When President Quinn came to Boston from St. Louis he brought with him some happy experiences regarding the rapid development of recruits. "When I was in St. Louis," he stated, "I picked up Jacobson, Gerber, Rice and McManus for practically nothing and they turned out to be star performers almost immediately."

It is small wonder then that President Quinn is attempting to do the same thing in Boston. In trying to find a few more Jacobsons and Rices he has left hardly a stone unturned, but men of that type have not been forthcoming as yet. The policy of try, try again, however, is not lacking in the Quinn organization.

Promising New Group

The new men who are slated to be sporting a Red Sox uniform at Fenway Park in 1926 look far more promising than the 1925 group. Delmar Lundgren, a pitcher from Birmingham, Emmett McCann, second baseman secured from Portland of the Pacific Coast League in the deal for Prothro, and Chester A. Fowler, obtained in the draft from Minneapolis are the leaders. McCann was considered one of the best on the coast last season. His batting average was over .300 and his fielding featured. Fowler was tried out by the Reds in 1925. He was rated the best third baseman in the minors last season.

The Red Sox have long been in need of some real catching material and have picked up two promising recruits, Alexander Gaston from Toledo and William H. Moore from Kansas City. Gaston may work in as regular from what is heard of his spring training performances. The sale of I. M. Boone has left right field open to newcomers, and either D. W. Shaner from Kansas City or T. G. Jenkins, recalled from Danville, should get a chance here. Left field is also open. Shaner is a home-run hitter of the consistent type and batted .381 in the western circuit in 1925.

Fred J. Haney, from Detroit, has the call for third base, although he will have a strong competitor in Fowler. Haney's experience should help to steady the infield recruits. Ramon Herrera, second baseman, will no doubt win that position. He came from Springfield last year with a batting average of .303 and a reputation as a fine fielder.

Joel Donates Large Field for Athletics

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, March 11

NEARLY 20 acres of land on the confines of Reading, in Berkshire, has been donated by S. B. Joel to the National Playing Fields Association. He purposes to equip this land with football and cricket pitches, lawn tennis courts, children's playgrounds, and a wading pool. Mr. Joel recently donated a public open space at Wokingham, near Reading.

JUNIORS AGAIN IN OVERTIME TO DECIDE

TORONTO, March 11 (Special)—In the longest game of the local season, the Kingston Junior Ontario Hockey Association champions defeated the North Bay Trappers, Junior Northern Ontario Hockey Association title holders, 6 goals to 5 after 30 minutes' overtime here last night in the second game in the first round of the Ontario Hockey Association Memorial Cup and the junior championship of Canada. As the first game on Monday ended in a 3-all tie, the Kingston team wins the round, 9 to 8, and will now meet the Young Sons of Ireland of Quebec in the second round.

North Bay entered the last 20 minutes leading by 3 to 0, but Kingston tied the score on both the game and the round. North Bay scored the first goal of the first overtime period only to have Kingston again come from behind. In the second overtime period Kingston was the first to score and held North Bay until only 17 seconds remained to play. In the third overtime period Kingston scored the winning goal after six minutes, and held the lead until the end. This is the second year in succession that the O. H. A. and N. O. H. A. Junior champions have played to a tie in both their games and causing overtime in the second encounter, last year Aura Lee finally winning out after 20 minutes' overtime.

MISS WILLS WINS TWO

NICE, France, March 11 (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills advanced another step in the singles of the Nice lawn tennis tournament today by defeating Miss Joan Ridley of England, 6—0, 6—2. In the mixed doubles, Miss Wills and Charles S. Kingsley defeated Miss Millicent Stanlay and F. A. Deen at 6—0, 6—0.

COLUMBIA MATMEN WIN

NEW YORK, March 11—Columbia University's wrestling squad surprised that of Princeton University here yesterday when the Blue and White won, 14 to 11. Princeton had defeated Harvard University, which earlier in the season had won from Columbia.

CORNELL WINS ITS LAST HOME GAME

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11 (Special)—Cornell University defeated Dartmouth College by a score of 25 to 16 in an Intercollegiate Basketball League game, last night, and put up the best exhibition of the season in its last home game. Cornell's floor work was fast and clever and its defensive play effective.

The teams were tied at 7-all five minutes after play started and then M. S. Dake '26, playing his last home game after three years on the varsity, threw three baskets in four minutes, and a foul by Theodore Schlossbach '28 gave the Red and White a commanding lead. At half time it stood 15 to 8, and though Dartmouth made two efforts to rally in the second half, Cornell was more than equal to them. The summary:

CORNELL	DARTMOUTH
Clucas, Moynihan, lf	rg, Heep, Ellis
Albee, rf	lg, Tully
Dake, Schaenen, c	c, Langell, Dey
Rossomondo, Masten, lg	rf, Dey, Zanger, Langdell
Schlossbach, Moynihan, rg	lf, Picken

Score—Cornell University 25, Dartmouth College 15. Goals from floor—Dake 4, Albee 2, Schlossbach 2, Moynihan, for Cornell; Langdell, Dey, Picken, for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Dake 6, Alee, for Cornell; Tully, 3, Picken 2, Heep 2, Zanger, for Dartmouth. Referee—Brennan, Manhattan. Umpire—Risley, Colgate University.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—The Columbia University basketball team finally and thoroughly settled the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship last night, when it defeated the Princeton University team here by the top-heavy score of 46 to 25. This victory places the local five two clear games ahead of Dartmouth College with only one game to play.

W. G. Laub '26, playing his last year for the Blue and White, was the hero of the occasion, scoring 15 points for the home team, against C. M. Loeb Jr. 26, the Princeton captain, on defense, and displaying altogether the best all-round play of the evening. Loeb is the leading individual scorer in the league, his points now totaling 37. J. T. Lorch '27 and John Rothenfeld '27 were also effective, while Norris and R. F. Kirchmeyer '26, who went in as substitutes at the start of the second half, were fully equal to the regulars. At the end of the game the third lineup of the new champions went into play, and while holding the visitors scoreless actually scored a final goal, when S. B. Potter '27, at center, sent the ball in just as the whistle blew to end the game. Loeb scored 11 points for his team, but was unable to do much on defense.

COLUMBIA	PRINCETON
Laub, Rothenfeld, Rieger, Watson, lf	rg, Loeb, Alexander, Bryant
Rothenfeld, Laub, Norris, Fox, rf	lg, Alexander, Loeb, Elliott
Mannheim, Kirchmeyer, Potter, c	c, Bryant, Foote
Madden, Kirchmeyer, Sullivan, Hintze, lg	rf, McCabe, Hendrick
Lorch, Smith, rg	rg, Evans, Gartner, Whitsett

Score—Columbia University 46, Princeton University 25. Goals from floor—Laub 6, Rothenfeld 4, Lorch 4, Mannheim 2, Kirchmeyer 2, Norris 2, Potter for Columbia; Loeb 4, Bryant 3, McCabe 2, Evans for Princeton. Goals from foul—Laub 3, Kirchmeyer for Columbia; Loeb 3, Alexander 2 for Princeton. Referee—David Walsh, Hoboken. Umpire—Orton Kinney. Time—Two 20m. periods.

REISELT DEFEATS COPULOS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11 (Special)—Victories in both games yesterday gave Otto Reiselt of this city a clean sweep of the six-tilt series with G. L. Copulos of Detroit in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. Reiselt won yesterday by counts of 50 to 37 in 40 frames and 50 to 44 in 49 efforts. High runs of 6 and 5 were made by the winner, a pair of 4s by the loser.

STANFORD TEAM TO TOUR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Leland Stanford University's swimming team will leave March 18 for an extensive tour of the United States, which includes competition in the national collegiate meet at Annapolis and the National A. A. U. events at Chicago.

TRINITY ELECTS THOMSON

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11—Milton P. Thomson of Hartford was yesterday elected captain of next year's Trinity basketball team. Nine were awarded basketball letters.

HAGENLACHER STILL LEADS

Schaefer Wins Second Block but Is Far Behind in Grand Total

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11 (Special)—Although Jacob Schaefer, the world's 18.2 balkline billiard champion, outscored Erich Hagenlacher, German champion, 619 to 500, in the second block of their championship match at the Manufactures' Club last night, the titleholder is still trailing 1000 to 636 with the final 500 points to be played tonight.

The Chicago player, in order to keep the championship in this country, must make 864 points before the German challenger runs 500. It looks like a difficult task, as Schaefer does not appear to be anywhere near the form he displayed earlier in the year when he dethroned Edouard Horemans.

It took the two international stars almost five hours to complete the second block, and it was after 1 o'clock this morning when Hagenlacher went out with an unfinished run of 87 and starts off again tonight with the balls in fairly good position.

The German, who had an unfinished run of 160 on Tuesday night, compiled 148 last night in his first inning at the table, thus giving him a high run of 308 for the match. This run was broken up when he fouled one of the white balls on a masse. Schaefer, after making 44, missed on a short draw, and after that both played erratic. The champion gained some ground when he put together 105 in his eleventh inning and 113 two innings later, but slumped later. Both players complained of the jumpy balls toward the middle of the match and Referee C. C. Peterson was on the verge of substituting new ones, but the contestants agreed it was probably due to the warm room. More than 1500 persons were present at the start of the match, but after midnight the crowd dwindled to 300. Edouard Horemans was also present. The match by innings:

SECOND BLOCK

Erich Hagenlacher—148 7 27 6 3 1 0 5 21 5 76 0 1 2 16 18 27 39 3 6 2 87 (unfinished)—500. Innings—22. Average—22 16-22. High run—148. Grand total—1000. Innings—27. Average—37 1-27. High run—308.

Jacob Schaefer—44 0 38 2 53 0 21 11 2 9 105 56 113 13 59 12 4 1 1 18 46 1—619. Innings—22. Average—28 3-32. High run—113. Grand total—636. Innings—27. Average—23 15-27. High run—113.

Referee—C. C. Peterson, St. Louis.

SENIOR PLAYOFFS START

TORONTO, March 11 (Special)—The Canadian Amateur Hockey championship series can now be outlined correctly, the last of the eastern Canada teams to qualify being returned last night. In the senior series Peterboro and New Hamburg, the O. H. A. senior and intermediate champions, meet on Thursday and Saturday, and the winner of this series will meet the University of Toronto team, Intercollegiate champions, next Tuesday and Thursday. The Ottawa Gunners won the Ottawa Valley title last night by defeating Pembroke, 5 to 1, and will now playoff with the Sons of Ireland of Quebec to determine the team to meet the survivors of the Ontario section, Peterboro, New Hamburg or Toronto University. The winner of the eastern Canada series will meet the western Canada representatives in the final two-game series in Montreal on March 24 and 26. In the junior series Kingston and Young Sons of Ireland of Quebec will meet and the winning team will go West.

LAYTON WINS SERIES

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11 (Special)—By winning two games yesterday, J. M. Layton of this city made it four out of six against A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. Layton went out in 48 and 47 innings, 50 to 41 and 50 to 47. Layton made the high runs of 7 and 6 against Kieckhefer's 6 and 4.

WASHINGTON ELECTS SCHUSS

SEATTLE, Wash., March 11 (Special)—A. G. Schuss '27 has been elected to captain the University of Washington basketball team for the 1927 season. Schuss, playing at left forward, will be out for his third letter next year. He was the outstanding star of this season's quintet.

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Edward and Percy Receive Gifts

Oh, to have an uncle
With so great a heart,
When he's made a visit
And it's time to part
Always from his pocket
Comes a penny piece
For his little nephew
Or his little niece!

NOW Uncle Henry Elephant had been visiting Edward's father and mother, and when it came time for him to go home Edward Elephant and Percy Pig were not far away, for Edward was very fond of his Uncle Henry because he was such a good uncle, and Percy was very fond of Edward's Uncle Henry because he was such a good friend of Edward's that he was just naturally fond of anybody that Edward was fond of. So there they were—Edward and Percy—when Uncle Henry was saying good-by to Mr. and Mrs. Elephant, and so Uncle Henry kissed Edward and shook hands with Percy, and felt in his trousers' pocket and found his coin purse, and opened his coin purse, and took out two coins.

"Here," said Uncle Henry, "is a penny for you, Edward. And here is a penny for you, Percy, for, although I am not your uncle, I feel kindly toward you. Also, I have known your father ever since he was a young Pig, and many a good time have we had together. I do not insist that you should put these pennies in your bunny banks, but it gives me pleasure to think that you will not spend them on selfish pleasures, but will seek some way of spending them that it will give me pleasure to hear about."

"Thank you, Uncle Henry," said Edward.

"Thank you, Mr. Elephant," said Percy.

Then the station bus came along, and Uncle Henry got in with his bag, and waved another good-by to Mr. and Mrs. Elephant and Edward and Percy. And Mr. and Mrs. Elephant and Edward and Percy all waved good-bys to Uncle Henry. And Mr. and Mrs. Elephant went in the house.

"I know what I'm going to do with my penny, Edward," said Percy Pig.

"I know what I'm going to do with mine, Percy," said Edward Elephant.

"I'm going to buy you a stick of peppermint candy, Edward," said Percy.

"And I am going to buy you a stick of peppermint candy," said Edward.

"It will please your kind uncle so much more than if I went and spent his gift for a stick of peppermint candy just for myself," said Percy.

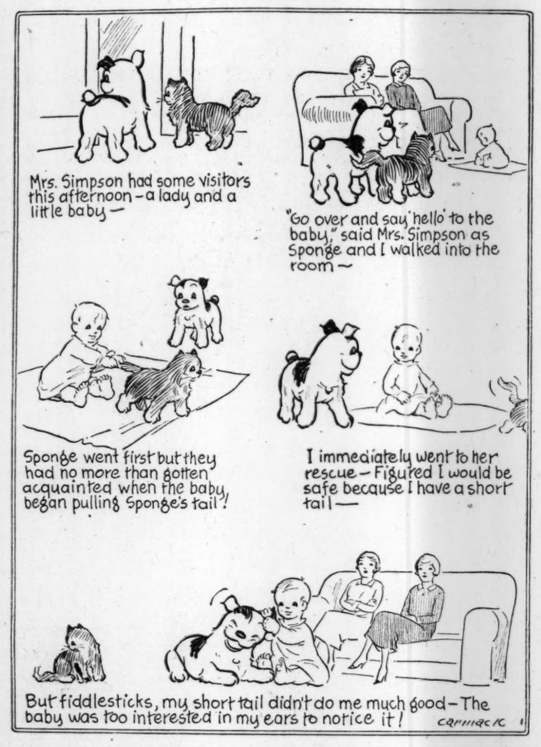
"It would grieve him bitterly," said Edward, "if I took this penny and bought a stick of peppermint candy just for myself."

"Let's go right down to the store this minute, Edward," said Percy. "I do so want you to have your stick of peppermint candy."

"Come on, Percy," said Edward. "Let's run. I shall not be happy till you have your stick of peppermint candy."

So Percy Pig and Edward Elephant ran as fast as they could to the store, and Percy bought Edward a stick of peppermint candy, and Edward bought Percy a stick of peppermint candy. And then they walked back to Edward's house, where they had been playing, each eating his stick of peppermint candy and talking about what a good, kind uncle Edward Elephant's Uncle Henry was, and how pleased he would be to know how they had spent their pennies.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Lakewood, O.
Special Correspondence

A YOUNG man was sent to canvass the wholesale grocery trade in several large cities. The price had recently been advanced on the goods to be marketed, and an agreement had been made among the producers to maintain the price. This took place before price agreements became unlawful.

The young man tramped the streets of Pittsburgh from daylight till dark and did not get an order. No one wished to pay the advanced price.

There was one more call to be made. The buyer and head of the firm was a venerable, silver-haired gentleman, one of the "old school" type. After going over the situation, the buyer offered to take one carload at the former price. The young man explained that he could not accept without breaking faith with his competitors. The old gentleman laughed and said: "I have no doubt that I can buy at the old price. There is always a 'weak sister' in the bunch somewhere, but I will tell you what I will do. Make it the old price and I will take two carloads."

The young man took a long time in answering. His voice was scarcely audible and his head low as he said: "I have walked through slush all day and have not sold a pound. There are few things that I would not do to get an order, but if I have to lie to get it, then I will have to go without, that's all."

There was silence for a time, and then he felt a gentle hand on his shoulder. He looked up into the kindly face of the old gentleman, who said: "That is right, you stick to that. I used to know your father." The young man finished his trip with no better results, and with some misgivings entered his manager's office.

The manager, however, seemed to be in a particularly good humor, and handed him a telegram from a number that he held in his hand. It read, "Book us for one carload—price guaranteed until date of shipment." Altogether there were telegrams for five and one-half carloads, one being from his old friend for two cars.

Columbus, O.
Special Correspondence

THE writer has occasion to transact business often in an office down town where a large number of persons work in one large room. A dozen or more desks in one corner always have bowls of lovely pink roses. Each stenographer has a single bud vase, generally filled with a pink rose, or sometimes fragrant sweet peas or sunny daffodils. An inquiry disclosed the fact that the manager of the department has a certain sum set aside regularly for fresh flowers. The stenographers express their appreciation in joyous service.

COAL IMPORTS STILL COMING

PORTLAND, Me., March 10 (Special)—In spite of the fact that shipments of domestic hard coal are being rushed throughout the East, there appears to be no let-up in the importation of Welsh, German and Scotch coal and coke. Already there are nine freighters on the way to Portland with coal from Swansea, Port Talbot, Glasgow and Rotterdam. The number of vessels heading toward other Atlantic ports is in proportion.

PROTEST SALES METHODS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (Special)—Fewer retail sales of the "fire and water," "bankrupt," and "got to have cash" varieties were demanded in a resolution adopted by the Retail Merchants' Association of Springfield at its annual meeting yesterday. The view was expressed that many of the special sales recently instituted here have not been in the interest of the better mercantile standards.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Emma Reed Downs, St. Paul, Minn.
Bertha L. Holler, Los Angeles, Calif.
T. O. Gibson, Cleveland, O.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Phoebe K. Gibson, Cleveland, O.
P. T. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
F. Mead-Jordan, Wichita, Kan.
Ignace Mead Jones, Wichita, Kan.

The following were from Amos Webster School:

W. J. Irving Brown, Dorchester.
Douglas Gertser, Hyde Park.
Kenneth Campbell, Hyde Park.
Laurence Comer, Mattapan.
Alfred Carroll, Hyde Park.
Dana Braman, Hyde Park.
George Tingham, Hyde Park.
Robert Sauer, Roslindale.
Warren Fox, Hyde Park.
James Cleary, Hyde Park.
G. Salteriale, Mattapan.
William Pizuro, Mattapan.
Melus Starushi, Mattapan.
Michael Kukuruza, Mattapan.
Joe McGonagle, Hyde Park.
Harry Tominey, Hyde Park.
Robert Diemer, Roslindale.
Raymond Usher, Mattapan.
George Alexander Jr., Hyde Park.
Charles Perry, Hyde Park.
Roger E. French, Hyde Park.
James Morse, Hyde Park.
John Sanuth, Hyde Park.
Louis Donahue, Mattapan.

Business College Freshman's Living Costs Same as Last Year

Average for Boston University Division's First Semester Is Below $500—Many Cut Expenses by Living at Home—Taught to Plan Use of Time and Money

The cost of living for freshmen in the day division of the Boston University College of Business Administration remains the same as that of last year, according to Prof. Charles E. Stratton, director for freshmen, who has just finished compiling figures for the first semester of the present year. Although a direct comparison of this year's figures with those of last year has not been made because of differences in methods of collecting the figures, Professor Stratton, taking everything into consideration, thinks there has been little if any change.

The average total expense for the first semester for freshmen living at home is $280.92, the statistics indicate. Those not living at home spend on the average $422.13. Expenditures not listed by students include savings and insurance. Estimating these, Professor Stratton believes the grand totals would be in the vicinity of $300 and $450, respectively.

The difference between the cost for students living at home and not living at home can be much reduced by students earning their board and room, Professor Stratton says. While no statistics on the group not living at home but working in spare time were drawn up this year, last year's figure showed the difference in cost under this plan as $51.90.

In compiling the figures all exceptional cases that would tend to distort the average inaccurately were eliminated. Every effort was made to have the figures represent the normal expense of the average student.

The figures are compiled as the result of the system inaugurated for freshmen by which their expenditures of time and money are carefully checked up by the faculty and "big brothers" of Professor Stratton's personnel committee.

"We believe two things at the College of Business Administration," Professor Stratton said in announcing his figures. "First, that a business man should be able to look after his time, and, second, his money. As a result every freshman keeps his pocket budget account book, showing all his expenditures, and also a time sheet which shows him what he does with his time, the disposition of which each day is planned so far as possible a week in advance.

Every so often, too, we give the students a production sheet, so-called, on which they list what they have actually accomplished during the preceding week. Sometimes it amazes them to see how much they have done; sometimes, to see how little. In this way they learn to apply themselves, to plan their lives and to work their plans."

PHI BETA KAPPA SEEKS FUND OF $1,000,000 FOR SCHOLARSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

begin at once and the latter in the autumn. Contributions totaling nearly $40,000 already have been made.

In the course of his address Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Recently, in reply to an inquiry, nearly a hundred college presidents expressed their discontent with the condition of scholarship among their students. The reasons given are various, but the central one is a diminished belief in the validity of scholarship, a diminished respect for learning. Since the war our colleges and universities have not only been more crowded than ever, but have been crowded increasingly, it is said, by students who consider study no obligation.

"A condition of apathy and neglect has affected large parts of our college population. Then, too, together with the unprecedented increase in the number of students has come an increase in the cost of their education. The regular staff of teachers, although supplemented, is overworked. Obviously overworked faculties have their counterpart in underworked students. Moreover, the teaching force is underpaid, in spite of the very general increase in teachers' salaries which has taken place during the last eight years."

Mr. Rockefeller said the duty of aiding in the restoration of scholarship and teaching to their rightful place rests upon Phi Beta Kappa "because it is at the same time the oldest, the largest and the most distinguished society of scholars in the country." Continuing, he said:

"As regard age, Phi Beta Kappa and American independence were born in the same year. As to size, Phi Beta Kappa comes to its sesquicentennial anniversary with 107 chapters and over 40,000 members, while Lord Balfour, in acknowledging election to Phi Beta Kappa, indicated how distinguished he thought it, when he said: 'This is the greatest honor which you could possibly confer upon us or which we could possibly receive.' Moreover, the men of Phi Beta Kappa make an array of varied talent, achievement and ability, such as no other society, on this continent at least, can rival. Listen to the record:

"Of the 50 undergraduates of William and Mary who were members during the first brief period of four years before the war emptied its halls, two became members of the Continental Congress, two became senators, two judges of the higher courts of Virginia, one a diplomat, and two, Bushrod Washington and John Marshall, became justices of the Supreme Court; Marshall, 'the expounder of the Constitution,' becoming chief justice and the greatest who has ever held that post of honor.

Not Below Standard

"The later members have not fallen below that high standard. They have been great lawyers like Chancellor Kent, Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, Rufus Choate, and no fewer than 26 have been members of the Supreme Court, of whom five were chief justices. They have been poets, like Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell and Bryant; historians, like Bancroft, Motley, Prescott and Parkman; scientists like Joseph Henry, Eli Whitney, Samuel F. B. Morse, Louis Agassiz and Asa Grey; diplomats like John Hay, Joseph H. Choate and Whitelaw Reid. In political life Phi Beta Kappa men have not only played a distinguished part in the House, in the Senate and in the Cabinet, but they have given the country no fewer than 11 presidents—John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, Franklin Pierce, Rutherford Hayes, James Garfield, Chester Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge.

"Of the secretaries of state since Washington formed his first Cabinet, 15 have been Phi Beta Kappa men; of the great Americans included in the Hall of Fame, nearly half belonged to the society; and of all those in the long roll of Who's Who it has supplied one in five. It has in fact provided leaders, thinkers, poets, orators, statesmen and scientists not only out of all proportion to its members, but so astoundingly beyond expectation as to impress one with a sense of wonder. With a total membership of not more than one in 3000 of the population, Phi Beta Kappa has furnished nearly half of the Nation's famous men and over 100 times its quota to the leaders of the state, the bench, the bar, art, letters and affairs."

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Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

Two Stockholm Residences

Stockholm, Jan. 8
Special Correspondence

THE Stockholm Town Hall, or Hotel de Ville, as Ragnar Ostberg prefers to call it, is unquestionably his best known work abroad because of its monumental beauty and original style. At home, however, he is also famed for his original and distinctive residences. Two examples of his homes, typical of his originality and distinction, will be discussed here. As each is individual in style, adapted to its particular site and purpose, one is not more representative of Mr. Ostberg's work than the other.

As in the case of the Hotel de Ville and the Patent Building in Stockholm, simple and inexpensive materials and straightforward designs have been employed for these houses. And, like the Town Hall, the first consideration has been given to beauty of site.

"For some of us who are a little out of tune with present-day conventions," said Mr. Ostberg to a representative of the Monitor, "home architecture has begun to exercise quite a gripping interest. This art, which is always an index of its time, in the nineteenth century led a rootless existence, founded, as was all education of that period, upon dogmatic and laboratory learning. Natural growth, the temperament of a people and traditional background were regarded as negligible factors in the architecture of that period, which consequently bore the stamp of having been forced rather than of being the result of natural growth. When learning has less attraction for architects, and the roots of true education strike deeper; the time will surely come when architecture, as in former times, will at the same time gladden a people and be their best testimonial."

✧ ✧ ✧

The Geber house stands in the so-called Diplomats' Town, a district in Stockholm somewhat resembling the English countryside, in which is to be found the English Legation, the English church and several diplomats' and statesmen's residences. One side of the house faces Djurgårds Bay to which a flowered terrace slopes. Across the water stretches the natural park of Djurgården and beyond lies Skansen. From the other side of the house one sees the English church, which stands picturesquely in a fork of the road.

Built of ordinary red brick, the house combines the solidity of a town house with the charm of a country residence. The outer door, framed in black Småland granite, opens directly onto a courtyard, or "gården" as the Swedes call it, with porticoes on three sides, the longest of which leads to the hall door. Through its granite columns one sees the fountain with its figure in Ekeberg stone executed by Sweden's greatest living sculptor, Prof. Carl Milles. The door reached, one has time to admire the paintings by Månsson of the vaulting of the porticoes. Once inside the house, one finds oneself in a hall, paneled from floor to ceiling with polished pine, out of which opens a gray and white salon commanding a view over Djurdgårds Bay.

✧ ✧ ✧

On the second floor is a large living room with a beamed wooden ceiling, wonderfully painted by Månsson. Above the granite fireplace is a monumental relief fragment sculptured by Christian Eriksson. The boughs of the old trees about the house bend over it, and one feels that the architect has fulfilled his ideal of harmonizing the house and its surroundings so that all sense of newness is lost in the feeling that the building is an outcome of the site.

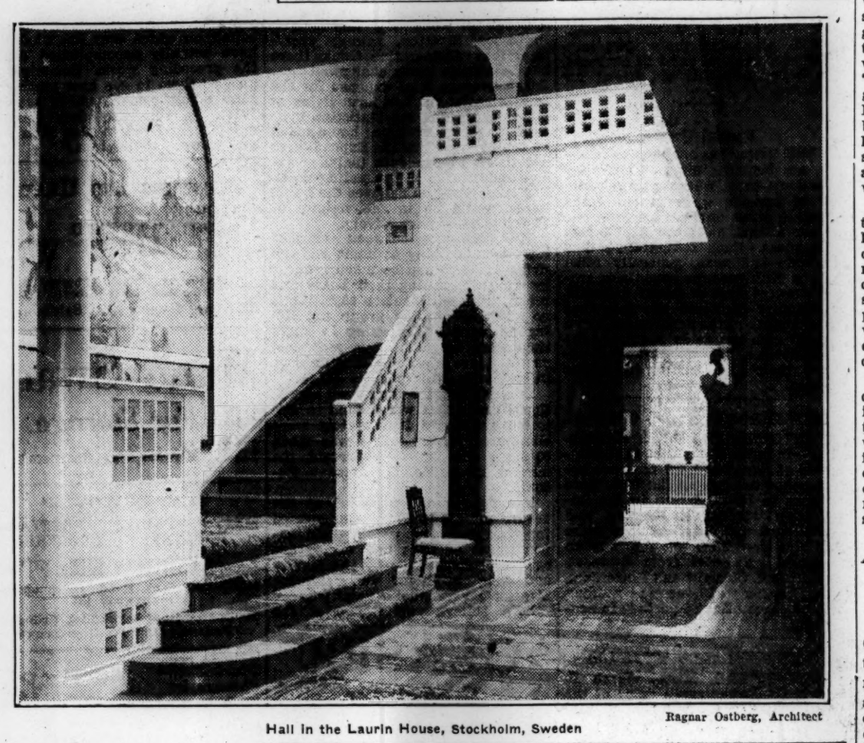
It is just this ability for adapting building to site that Mr. Ostberg admires so much in English architects. "Their homes and cottages," he declares, "are often little wonders of that ability to harmonize nature and architecture."

Thorsten Laurin's house, built in the natural park of Djurgården, resembles a country house, although it is technically in the City of Stockholm. Its picturesque situation on the top of a hill which rises precipitously from the water front, gives it a bold and commanding position. The architect has endeavored, as far as possible, to subordinate the house to the natural surroundings so that, when its grey shingles are weathered, it will be quite inconspicuous. These shingles were treated in a special way with vitriol, and have now toned down to the color of the unpainted wooden fences of the Swedish countryside. Swedish villas too often appear isolated, partly owing to the failure on the part of their architects to realize the importance of harmonizing the house with its surroundings and partly on account of the clearness of the air which makes every detail stand out.

The planning of the interior of the house conforms in an unusual degree to the wishes and tastes of the owners. Mrs. Laurin, who is an American, has had her own ideas embodied by the Swedish architect. The construction of the hall, for example, illustrates this blending of ideas. It was planned to accommodate works of art already in possession of the owners, such as the large wall painting by Carl Larson which hangs above the stairway. For this a north light has been arranged in the roof, while light from the south is furnished by a projection of one corner of the hall.

By means of building a staircase from the hall down into the library, the necessary height was given to the ceiling of this rather wide room. Here bookcases sunk in the wall reach from floor to ceiling on both long walls. A large fireplace occupies the north wall, while on the south wall doors lead out onto a terrace. Simplicity, unity and distinction have been secured by tinting the walls in a uniform color.

The place is called "The Oaks," and on a fine summer day, when the surrounding trees are in full foliage, one may pass the house without noticing anything but the oak trees. In Mr. Östberg's judgment, good architectural work is complete when sun and air have mellowed its sharp lines and hard colors. If, however, an architectural work is bad, time and weather can do little more than veil its defects.



Hall in the Laurin House, Stockholm, Sweden — Ragnar Ostberg, Architect

American Indian Art Exhibited in Omaha

OMAHA, March 4 (Special Correspondence)—Examples of American Indian art were recently shown in the gallery of the Omaha Society of Fine Arts. The collection comprised about 50 fine blankets, most of them old ones, of Hopi, Navajo and Chimayo workmanship. There were ceremonial costumes and chief's blankets, along with those used as rugs and as clothing varying in size, shape, design and color. In some of them a very intricate design that seems Oriental has been worked out. In others a simple design has been used effectively with beautiful proportion of spaces.

There were baskets from the Northwest and Southwest, several remarkable ones from Alaska. A large case of Indian jewelry in which turquoise set in silver, rings, buttons, arm bands and bracelets were noteworthy. Quill and bead work were also shown.

Forty water color drawings from a number of important collections gave evidence of the red man's skill as a draftsman. One can imagine his delight in finding paper, ink and water colors for the first time. These paintings were made by the Plains and the Pueblo Indians. They illustrated dance costumes, ceremonies and the events of daily life with reverence, directness and simplicity.

A group of paintings, drawings and sculpture, interpretations of Indian life, by American artists, added interest to the exhibition. The Indian influence is evident in much of this work. The habitual tendency to sentimentalize Indian life, on the part of white artists, is conspicuously absent, which would seem to indicate that we are at last coming closer to a true portrayal based on sympathy and understanding. Artists represented in this group were Frank G. Applegate, Olive Rush, Augustus W. Dunbier, Anders J. Haugseth. Arnold Ronnebeck and B. J. O. Nordfeldt.

Music News and Reviews

Scriabin Piano Concerto Played in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence) — Brahms' Fourth Symphony, superbly played, a monster of dissonance by Honegger and the Scriabin piano concerto composed the program of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra concert conducted by Walter Henry Rothwell yesterday afternoon.

Any listener who feels Brahms to be over his head should take a course of Philharmonic programs, for obscurity vanishes and the beauty of his themes and logical development of this noble form are immediately apparent under the Rothwell baton.

As a prelude to Shakespeare's "The Tempest," Honegger's short but powerful work is horribly realistic. Much more of it would have rocked the entire auditorium. The brass blew as hard as possible, the brass drum thundered and the double-basses boomed. There was nothing but wreckage left when the storm was over. As a brilliant portrayal of the elements it is a masterpiece, but is it music? There is no question of its interest. It is fascinating.

Gitta-Gradova, the soloist, is still very young as a musician, but her own inner light flames high and her musical courage is amazing. She won her hearers during the first bars of the difficult Scriabin concerto. The work is graceful, with a Russian strength. It could easily become a favorite if played more often. The opening is arresting. The Andante is filled with lovely embroidery on charming themes, and the closing movement builds up an imposing climax.

Maurice Ravel in Oslo

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Maurice Ravel introduced himself to the Norwegian public at a recent concert to which the Philharmonic Society in Oslo had invited him, and at which only his own compositions were performed. The composer himself interpreted his works at the piano, supported by the Philharmonic Orchestra and the singer, Louise Alvar.

The first number played was the Sonatine composed in 1905. Then followed "Pavane pour une infante défunte," "Oiseaux tristes," and "Prelude" and "Menuet" from the piano suite, "Le Tombeau de Couperin." Madame Alvar sang "La flûte enchantée," "Ronsard à son âme," and "Sur l'herbe," and a group of folk songs. The concertmaster of the orchestra, Robert Soëtens, a countryman of the composer, had to repeat his excellent performance of the Berceuse "sur le nom de Gabriel Fauré," and in the "Tzigane" he again stirred the audience to enthusiasm.

Rethberg Soloist With Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, March 6 (Special Correspondence) — Elisabeth Rethberg, as soloist at the fifteenth pair of concerts by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, achieved a real triumph. At both the afternoon and the evening concerts she received an ovation. Even the Friday audience, usually undemonstrative, not only remained seated until the end of the concert, but stayed for some minutes afterward to applaud vigorously, while the members of the orchestra cheered the soloist.

Mr. Reiner had evidently designed his program with the soloist in thought. Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," in abbreviated form, served to open the program and following this came four songs by Joseph Marx, which concluded the first section of the concert. After the intermission Mahler's Fourth Symphony was presented, with Mme. Rethberg singing the soprano solo of the last movement.

The artist was in magnificent voice and it has been a long time since such beauty of tone and intelligence of presentation have marked the work of any singer appearing with the orchestra. The Marx songs, "Marienlied," "Venetianisches Wiegenlied," "Ach Gestern hat er mir Rosen gebracht," and "Hat dich die Liebe berührt" had not been heard here before. In the Mahler music the soloist was at her best. Mr. Reiner's accompaniments to the Marx songs were exquisite.

Mr. Reiner's presentation of "Petrouchka" is thoroughly familiar to local symphony audiences. For concert presentation the work gains much through the judicious cutting of the score which characterized the suite as given at these concerts. The performance at the Friday matinée was a bit careful, but on Saturday evening it had all of the spontaneity one could wish.

The Mahler Symphony was splendidly played and Mr. Reiner's reading was one which did full justice to the score. Like much of Mahler writing in this genre, the work has its stretches of barrenness, due to constant repetition of ideas. But the excellence of the performance did much to make one forget these spots.

American Film Methods Opposed in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Following a motion entered in the Swedish Riksdag now sitting, a commission has been appointed to look into the method of selling, subject matter, influence, etc., of the American film. It has been objected that the so-called block method of selling American films forces on the public certain films that are silly and demoralizing and which Swedish buyers would never select were they left free choice in the matter.

Synchronously with this investigation on the part of the Riksdag, Bengt Berg, author of the famous bird films, has returned from the United States where he, in the capacity of an expert sent by the Swedish Government, has had occasion to study the American film in relation to school children. He has visited film studios at Los Angeles and Chicago, as well as the distribution offices in New York. Mr. Berg, the idealist, who has initiated a plan by which swans shall thrive in and beautify the waters of Stockholm, and has himself given the initial funds to start the plan, deplored the standards found in American film studios and offices.

Rubber for stage costumes, used by Ernest De Weerth in the Vienna production of "King Lear" last summer, is to be used in America for the first time in the "Chinese Phantasy," the last number of the new bill to be presented shortly by the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York.

Douglas Fairbanks' New Pirate Picture

By RALPH FLINT

New York, March 9

SELWYN THEATER, "The Black Pirate," a motion picture written by Elton Thomas and Jack Cunningham, directed by Albert Parker, photographed by Henry Sharp; a United Artists production.

A huge and enthusiastic audience assisted at the world première of Douglas Fairbanks' latest picture last evening, and the usual first-night "fans" filled the lobbies and sidewalks to capacity to catch a glimpse of the famous star and his equally famous wife who had arrived from the West Coast in time to see the picture safely launched. "The Black Pirate" is entirely in color, and is easily the finest film yet made in this difficult and almost untried medium. But three full-length pictures have been done in color prior to Mr. Fairbanks' ambitious effort, and none of these went beyond the initial stage of taking natural color more or less as it came.

With the initial idea of making a pirate picture came Mr. Fairbanks' natural impulse to spread the canvas with such hues as would enhance the tale and give it the Howard Pyle story-book quality that he wanted. So he went to a tremendous amount of labor and expense in trying out color photography just to see how far he might go in adding color dynamics to the action of the piece. He assembled a group of artists and experts, and all through the summer the great studio on Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, hummed with all manner of preparation for the forthcoming spectacle. Carl Oscar Borg made sketch upon sketch of picturesque pirate craft and rugged coast-line; Dwight Franklin and Robert Nichols were kept in steady consultation, while the various studio departments were busy collecting data and properties relative to seventeenth century buccaneering, and arranging all this to suit the needs of the new color terminology. Brawny crews of actors were being coached in the rolling gait of the high seas, and trained in the various feats of arms attendant on their desperate calling, while Mr. Fairbanks himself was rehearsing on ropes and bars and getting his complexion well weathered.

The result of these many intricate measures comes to the screen in a series of stirring pictures all aglow with color and movement. The coloring has been kept well in hand throughout, kept to a subdued but diversified scheme that often recalls the mellow tones of paintings by the old masters. In adding color to great masses of moving detail, Mr. Fairbanks found that he had an embarrassment of riches on his hands; only at rare intervals does he strike any positive color note, and he thus escapes clogging the action of the picture. Picturesque pirate garb, flashing swords and cutlasses, mellow paneling of ancient ships all picked out in gold, deep-toned sails, swelling to the breeze, sparkling green waters, sun-beaten backs, flares and lanterns dotting the velvet night, all these and many other touches come through the color screens with rich effect. All along the course of "The Black Pirate" are touches to delight the eye purely through the agency of the coloration.

The story is a simple tale of doughty deeds and high heroics, with Mr. Fairbanks doing the most amazing stunts. At one point he captures a whole ship single-handed, slashing sails, setting the crew by the ears, and rescuing a fair maiden in rapid order. At another time, he leads a valiant crew of seamen in an under-water attack on the pirates, and here the climax of the picture occurs. The scenes of the men swimming deep down in the clear water and then suddenly swarming over the sides of the vessel are as novel and stirring as anything ever devised for the screen. "The Black Pirate" is a grand story of adventure for all ages, and while it is not nearly as rapid in action or as intense in interest as "Don Q," yet it is an achievement of the highest order.

Mr. Fairbanks is splendid as the pro-tem pirate, and his grace and agility are as captivating as ever. Donald Crisp makes an admirable pirate of Scottish extraction, lending a light touch to the picture at many points; and Sam de Grasse is fine as the scheming villain of the piece. Billie Dove adds the only feminine note to the scene, and makes the most of a quiet rôle. Tempe Piggot, Anders Randolf, Charles Stevens, John Wallace, Fred Becker, Charles Belcher, E. J. Ratcliffe and a wonderful crowd of huskies also assist Mr. Fairbanks. The direction is extremely able throughout, many of the night scenes being wonderfully arranged. Too great praise cannot be given the photographic end of the production, and the technicolor work outdistances any previous films taken by this process.

Norwegian Photoplay Production Improving

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence) — The Norwegian film industry is still in its infancy owing to lack of experience and technical skill on the part of its makers. Nevertheless, this year a film play has appeared which seems to promise that a high grade of production will be achieved once the present difficulties have been overcome.

"Glomdalsbruden," or "The Glomdal Bride," the film in question, has been adapted for the screen from Jacob Breda Bull's popular book of the same name. The film is produced by the Victoria-Film, Oslo, under the direction of Carl Th. Dreyer, the well-known Danish moving picture producer, while Mr. Jens Wang is responsible for the interiors, which are said to be faithful copies of farm houses in Rendalen.

The plot of "The Glomdal Bride," a favorite theme in Norwegian literature, is the story of the fair daughter of a proud and highborn Norwegian udall man who falls in love with the son of a poor farmer of more humble ancestry. Her father has arranged a suitable match for her with the son of another well-to-do farmer, but Berit and Tore, the young lovers, after several dramatic episodes, are eventually married in the little country church set amidst feathery birch trees. Like other moving pictures produced in Norway, the strength of this one lies in its beautiful natural scenes.

The cast includes several of the best-known Norwegian actors and actresses, and each represents a fine type.

Walker Whiteside in "The Arabian"

WICHITA, Kan., March 6 (Special Correspondence) — In the Crawford Theater, Wichita, Kan., Walker Whiteside presented on March 1 "The Arabian," a play in three acts and a prologue by Gordon Kean, for the first time in America. The cast:

Waiter.....Carl Vose
Colonel Gordon.....Harold Vosburgh
Captain Fenway.....Charles Penman
Major Cromwell..... Paul McGrath
Diane.....Sydney Shields
Abdel Rey.....Whiteside
Hassenen.....J. Irving White
Amrah.....Alma Chester
Nitah.....Danelda Sauchereau
Jarrida.....Genevieve Bertolacci
A Singer of Songs.....Pauline Jennings
Sharik.....John J. Burns Jr
Bacca.....Carl Vose

In "The Arabian" Walker Whiteside has another vehicle for his special form of dramatic talent. By the author of "The Hindu," it resembles its predecessor in the form of a prologue and in the character of the Arabian himself, but it gives much more prominence to his particular rôle, so that Miss Sydney Shields and the other supporting members of the cast—though all excellent in their particular parts—have little to do.

Mr. Whiteside's rôle portrays a picturesque figure, equally at home in the desert, in Cairo, or in the financial and business circles of the world. But his great charm is in the Oriental wealth of poetry which is a part of his being and which has drawn his English daughter to the desert to search for a father known only through the descriptions of her mother.

Abdel Rey is shown in Cairo directing the journey of several British officers in charge of an expedition against a bandit chief Zantra. The English girl is in love with a young captain and through the Egyptian's efforts she joins the caravan disguised as a camel boy.

Abdel casually informs the fiery colonel of the regiment that he himself has recently supplied the bandits with rifles and ammunition, and goes on to point out the safest route through the desert. The officers distrust him, as he expected, and not taking his advice, proceed directly into the midst of their enemies.

But Abdel Rey arrives before them by airplane. They are disarmed and become his enforced guests while he insists on treating with them on behalf of Zantra, and entertains them meanwhile with radio music from London. The youthful captain is also reintroduced to his fiancée by their host who finds nothing more pleasant than the disclosing of love and beauty.

But the captain manages to arrange that the Arabian's adopted daughter who has just returned from 12 years in England, shall be stolen from her tent at night and held until new terms have been made. In the midst of this crisis, however, the girl who is supposed to be enveloped in the blanket which had been thrown over her head in the course of the abduction, walks into the midst of the scene. The captain then discovers that he has stolen his own English sweetheart. There are further complications and revelations that hold the audience's interest to the end.

The production was enthusiastically received, and in response to long-continued applause following the final curtain, Mr. Whiteside spoke briefly.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

The Christian Science Monitor

ON FEBRUARY 2, 1926

REVIEWED RAINBOW ROSE

George MacFarlane's Colossal Musical Comedy

Here Is the Criticism as Printed When Show Was in Boston.

THEATRES

"Rainbow Rose"

Plymouth Theatre — George MacFarlane Productions, Inc., offers "Rainbow Rose," book by Zelda Sears, adaptation by Walter DeLeon, music by Harold Levey and Owen Murphy, lyrics by Walter DeLeon and Owen Murphy, dances staged by Ray Perez, production staged by Walter Wilson. The cast:

Martha.....Louise Galloway
Hulda.....Margaret Walker
Claudia Barrett.....Billy Tichenor
Mrs. Barrett.....Viola Gillette
David Martin.....Paisley Noon
Benny Ketcham.....Hansford Wilson
Rose Haven.....Shirley Sherman
Tommy Lansing.....Jack Whiting
Abner Ketcham.....Alexander Clark
The Expressman.....Fred Waldeck
John Bruce.....George MacFarlane

Knowing that John Bruce was wealthy, the people of his home town on Cape Cod offer him an expansive welcome when he returns for a vacation visit. When he allows them to think that he has lost everything through the collapse of one of his business enterprises they suddenly cool off, disappointed in their hope of sharing in some way in his prosperity. But human kindliness reasserts itself, they offer what they can of their own to help him, and after the chill of their momentary selfishness he is warmed again by their generosity. Because the story of this musical comedy can be told in these columns, it is a pleasure to tell it in part. How it is worked out in detail may be left for those who have prepared the entertainment to tell in their own agreeable way.

Not often does a musical play meet with such sustained approval on a first night as "Rainbow Rose" received last night from an audience that filled the Plymouth. The music in itself has gayety of mood, even in the sentimental numbers, and has a marked melodic swing that does not become choppy in its most syncopated phases, as played by the "Rainbow Rose" Orchestra. Each member of this orchestra plays his part for its due value, with the result that the accent of the score's inner voices enriched the ensemble numbers, and the accompaniments were models of their kind.

In the music for Mr. McFarlane's songs, the delicacy and accuracy of the accompaniment was of uncommon quality, as it provided tonal background and shading for every turn of the lyric emotion with which his mellow baritone tones are charged. His ingratiating individuality won the audience at sight last night, as always, and his singing and acting alike gave unbroken pleasure throughout the evening. Not the least pleasant thing to see was Mr. MacFarlane's unfeigned delight in the success of his associate entertainers in a company marked by youthful enthusiasm and trained ability.

Pretty and merry are the numerous stage ensembles. So handsomely are they costumed and so cleverly are they staged, with the company working in groups and relays, that the numerous encores never seemed mere repetitions, even in such well-liked numbers as Mr. MacFarlane's "Rainbow" song, and in "Let's Get Married," "If You Were Someone Else," and "First, Last and Only." Billy Tichenor proved her abilities as a singer, dancer and actress of a quality that should carry her far. Shirley Sherman plays and sings a romantic part well, Jack Whiting is a juvenile at once talented and handsome, Hansford Wilson offers something new in acrobatic funmaking, Alexander Clark plays a village skinflint with dry humor, and Louise Galloway and Viola Gillette give performances of matron parts that are pleasing in themselves, and add for the older playgoers memories of fine work this pair did years ago when they used to romp about as the likeable youngsters in the "Rainbow Rose" cast do now.

The New York Premiere of "Rainbow Rose" will be at the

FORREST THEATRE W. 49th St. Near B'way

Tuesday, MARCH 16

TO OUR READERS — Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LYCEUM THEA., W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30 Mat. Thursday, 2:30
"THE CREAKING CHAIR"
MADE LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER AND THRILLS

CENTRAL Thea., 47th & Bwy. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Laugh Sensation IS ZAT SO?

HIPPODROME 6th Avenue & 43d St., New York Daily Matinee. Good Seats 50c; Evgs. $1
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CORT Thea., W. 48th St. Eves. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
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Ibsen's "HEDDA GABLER" with Actors' Theatre cast, including Emily Stevens, Patricia Collinge, Louis Calhern, Frank Conroy and Dudley Digges, at Comedy Theatre, W. 41st St., Penn. 3558. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

CASINO THEA., 39 St. & Bwy. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation
The Vagabond King
Herbert Corthell, Carolyn Thomson, Max Figman, Olga Treskoff, Jane Carroll. Music by Friml.

"Brimful of sparkling fun."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
"THE PATSY"
With CLAIBORNE FOSTER
BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

DO YOU KNOW A MRS. CRAIG?
MOROSCO W. 45 ST. EVS. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
THE DRAMATIC HIT
"CRAIG'S WIFE" BY GEORGE KELLY
WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE says: "If I were a Carnegie I would endow that show. The biggest, best thing of its kind."
CHANNING POLLOCK'S
THE ENEMY
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CENTURY Th., 62d & Cent. Pk. W. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The STUDENT PRINCE
With HOWARD MARSH

SAM H. HARRIS Thea., W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Love 'Em and Leave 'Em
"The Best of All American Comedies"

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"Alias the Deacon"
Roaring Comedy Hit

49th ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MR. AND MRS. Coburn IN The RIGHT AGE TO MARRY
"CONSTANTLY AMUSING"—Eve. Post.

A Musical Review of the
"BUNK of 1926"
HECKSCHER Thea., 5th Ave. & 104th St. Univ. 0463-4860
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:45. Eves. 8:45

New York—Motion Pictures

GREATER RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. Reg. 10:45 A.M.
"Miss Brewster's Millions." Bebe Daniels in Paramount's Million Dollar Laugh Picture. Anderson's "Rhapsody in Jazz."

RIALTO B'way at 42d Street Reg. 10:30 A. M.
"The First Year"
Dazzling Film of Golden's great stage success. Novelties—Dance Specialties.

Lillian Gish, John Gilbert in King Vidor's
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JOHN GILBERT
KING VIDOR'S
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A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER picture
Seats Today's Mat. $1.00
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"So near like home cooking you can hardly tell the difference."
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EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
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BLACK AND WHITE TAXIS
Why Pay More? Please tell the driver you saw our ad in The Christian Science Monitor.
—PORTLAND, OREGON—

AMUSEMENTS

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Tues. Eve., MAR. 16
Stella Robertson
Mezzo-contralto
Tickets: $1.65 & $1.10. W. H. Luce, Mgr.
(Mason & Hamlin piano) 175 Dartmouth St.

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America's Inimitable Star in His Great Laughing Success
The JUDGE'S HUSBAND
Extra $1.50 Matinee March 17

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MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

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Motion Pictures

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GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN HOLLYWOOD
A METRO GOLDWYN MAYER Epic starring JOHN GILBERT with Renee Adoree and the great
SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Metropolitan
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RICHARD DIX IN
"LET'S GET MARRIED"
And Beautiful Accompanying Program
NEXT WEEK
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THE HOME-FORUM

A Literary Middleman: Old Style

LOVE of books may come in many ways, along channels too devious to retrace in memory. To most readers it comes so early, perhaps through random browsing along the family shelves, that they cannot remember when or how. Yet many of us can recall some influence of place or season, some word or personal example, that shines in a special beam, marking the time when books, which we had accepted heretofore as part of the comfortable and even necessary but still quite unexciting furniture of the world, suddenly began to glow with unforeseen luster, became precious beyond rubies, treasure-houses of delight. As I look back through the years during which I have myself been growing in the knowledge and the love of books, the influence I most vividly recall is that of an obscure bookseller whose very name I have forgotten.

Seventy winters had snowed down on him, not old age—O, never that!—but grace and courtesy and wisdom. By what he was rather than by anything he said or did, he illustrated and confirmed, even in the incredulous eyes of youth, Rabbi Ben Ezra's brave assertion: "The best is yet to be." By the fond and yet deeply respectful way he had of handling an old volume, rather than by any knowledge of its contents, he suggested unforgettably to the most bookish youngster, on his mettle about scholarship and somewhat proud of his little accumulation of hard fact, that books are to be loved as well as known. He added the warmth of affection without which learning is but pedantry.

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How many he had read of the innumerable volumes that passed through his hands during his more than fifty years among the shelves, I never found out. I did not even try to discover, for more and more, as I grew to know him, it became clear that any leading questions under that head would be in a double sense impertinent. He who had so manifestly the fine essence of erudition—the wisdom, I mean, and the love, and the patient humility, that should be found with learning but are not always—could dispense with the crude substance. Those serried piles of poetry and of thought he had dwelt so long among had communicated to him, by some mysterious diffusion, the best they had to convey, so that even if one wished to fancy him almost ignorant of literature it was still certain that he had been ennobled by that proximity, as the humblest verger may be by lifelong dwelling among the sculptured shadows of a cathedral.

At the very least, he had learned a beautiful humility by his long association with so many thousands of books he could never hope to read. He bowed down in thought before the mighty men in calf and morocco that clustered tier upon tier along his shelves. His very manner in lifting down an Elzivir, blowing imaginary dust from its edges and stroking its polished back with his long white fingers, was a genuflection before the potentates of letters. I have known scholars to make even Shakespeare the vehicle of their own personal vainglory. This man whose name never appeared on any title-page spent his time among books to far better purpose than they.

How vividly I recall the day when I first bought a book of him—Joseph Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English People, edited in 1830 by William Hone, "with a copious index." Plunging into the cool shadows of his shop out of the garish and noisy street, I ranged up and down for an hour or more among noble volumes far beyond the reach of my pocketbook. Although I knew they could never be mine, it was a comfort to hold them in my hand, to read a page or two here and there, and to share imaginatively in the delight of the rich man who would eventually set them on his shelves. These were only fanciful pleasures; but the solid copy of Strutt, green-backed and with marbled covers, was conceivably in a different class. How I labored to make it seem so! The price was not quite prohibitive, even to a very young newspaper reporter who bought books merely to read. Its three or four previous owners had treated it well, had enriched nearly every page with judicious marginal jottings, and had worn off all unpleasant newness so that it was at last quite mellow and ripe. I remember how I strove to convince myself that I needed this book in m. business, succeeding so well that at last it seemed a wonder that I had been able to get along for years without it. And then too, the woodcuts, one hundred and forty in number, had a quite irresistible naïveté, and the green leather back held the eye, lured the hand, compelled a purchase. (The book lies before me on my desk as I write these words, and I know I should not be able to resist it now any more than I could twenty years ago.)

So I made a surreptitious examination of my worldly wealth, found it just about sufficient, and then, walking over to the white-haired proprietor, I told him that I wished to purchase Strutt's Sports and Pastimes. It must be that he had already formed a favorable opinion of me—perhaps because I had walked straight past the counter on which contemporary fiction was displayed for sale at ridiculously low prices and had spent an hour among his most precious tomes. At any rate, he displayed only the very faintest hesitation when he heard my announcement. He took the volume, rubbed it softly against his velvet sleeve, turned to a few of the more interesting woodcuts as though they were old friends, and then said, very kindly but with a penetrating glance: "Young man, do you know the value of this book?"

I replied, with a flippancy which I later regretted: "You have marked the price at four dollars,"

"But it was the value of the book, not its price, that I asked you about," he said, gently. "Please tell me what you intend to use it for."

"Oh, as to that, I want to use it in my study of the Elizabethan drama."

"Have you already read some of that literature?"

I told him, with some boyish pride, that I had read all the way through Dodsley's Old English Plays.

"Which edition?" said he.

"W. C. Hazlitt's."

"Yes; that's the best one, and much more comprehensive than the earlier editions. Well, it seems to me that Strutt ought to do very well in your hands. You may have him for two dollars and a half," (I learned later, when I had by chance discovered his trade-word, that this was just what the book had cost him.)

He looked the volume over again, more carefully, as though he were bidding it farewell, wrapped it very carefully in paper, and handed it to me with a little bow. The whole transaction was an accolade. I had been dubbed a knight of letters.

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Many times in the days that followed I stepped into the little shadowy shop to talk with my friend about books and their makers. He told me, on one occasion and another, of books that he had sold as a young man to Gladstone; and he had seen Tennyson. He had wrapped many a package for the lions of the nineties and had addressed book bills, long unpaid, to impecunious young men of letters who are now famous round the world. In all that he said about these experiences in London and his earlier days in Exeter, the impersonal enthusiasm of the artist overcame the self-interest of the salesman. His work in the world had consisted chiefly in bringing together the right books and the right people—and this, as I came to understand, is really an exigent art involving great care and many minute considerations. His work had been done with a love of books equaled only by his love of human beings. He was justly proud, as a true artist has the right to be, of his outstanding and memorable successes, and retained many an amusing recollection of his failures.

All this was a good many years ago, and I should not know where to look now for booksellers of just his kind. I do not say that the race has deteriorated, for certainly the young men one sees in bookshops today are more alert than he, and display no hesitation whatever in making a sale. Not many months after I came to know him well he returned to England—"for a vacation," he said. He never returned. In the absence of definite information, those who remember him at all are free to think of him browsing all day long among the bookshops of Holborn and Great Russell Street, or before the open-air stalls along the Seine, or perhaps in the excellent book town of his boyhood—ecclesiastical Exeter.

Wherever he may be, I wish him great joy in books, for he taught me how to transform the most monotonous occupation into beauty. If there has been in my own dealings with paper and ink any glint—not to say a glow—of enthusiasm over and above what can be paid for in coin of the realm, I owe it in some degree to this almost forgotten bookseller who made me see how love of one's work transmutes the baser metal of business into the gold of art.

O. S.

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A Thousand Blooming as One

THE long-awaited hour approaches. The word has gone out through the beautiful city of Honolulu that the Night-Blooming Cereus hedge is in bud. It is announced in the newspapers, heralded from office to office, from store to store, from home to home, and told up and down the streets. Conjectures are made concerning just which night the display will take place.

Always when the event comes to pass it is moonlight. The flowers never bloom during the daytime, but at night after the moon has risen above Diamond Head. The same flowers blossom but once. They last a few hours only, opening about eight o'clock in the evening and closing forever about two or three hours after midnight. Besides, it will be many months before another such blossoming.

The night is still and soft and languorous. The gorgeous Polynesian moon is at its full and floods the city with radiance. Endless veils of saffron and silver sleep across the heights, and touch with liquid gold the shower trees, the broad banyans, the monkeypods, and the graceful, wind-bent coconut palms. Beneath the foliage the shadows are black in patches, and again filtered through with moonbeams until exquisite with dainty mystery and symbolism.

The miracle is accomplished in the heart of Honolulu's residential district, on the low stone walls surrounding the grounds of the Punahou School. The walls are covered for a quarter of a mile with the flexuous, angled branches of the Cereus Grandiflorus thick with buds.

From every part of the city come the guests. The street cars stop to unload visitors. Automobiles bring families and parties of friends. Many arrive on foot. Before the hour set for the beginning of the spectacle, perhaps a thousand people have assembled. Some of them are native Hawaiians; some, travelers just arrived; others are old-time residents who never tire of the sight.

The flowers open about eight o'clock and nearly simultaneously. Within a period of fifteen minutes fifteen thousand blossoms unfold. They make no sound and the complete pageant is presented as silently as if it were a panorama on the silver screen.

One moment you see only spiny green branches covered with multitudes of buds, sprawling over the walls and gleaming darkly in the moonlight. A few seconds later a single creamy blossom opens just when you are looking at it. Then another unfolds, and a moment later still another. Suddenly a group of fifty, then another group of a hundred burst apart, until presently you behold the many thousands of giant blooms of alabaster whiteness stretching in either direction until lost in the shadows.

An exquisite picture of the blossoming time is given in a stanza from a poem by Don Blanding, a young poet and artist of Honolulu:

Then on some mystic night—who gives the hour?
Down the long line a silent call is thrilled;
Ten thousand buds to moonlit glory flower,
Ten thousand star-white blooms with light are filled.

Thousands of blossoms, extending a quarter of a mile in the glory of a full moon make a picture never to be forgotten. Each blossom is from eight to twelve inches deep. In its shape it somewhat resembles a goblet. The simile is more apt when you begin to inhale the rich perfume the flowers pour into the velvety softness of the air. From creamy white the petals shade into golden yellow at the heart of the calyx.

In no other place on the Islands are there such masses of night-blooming flowers. Occasionally within the private grounds of some Honolulu citizen, or perhaps far out near the edge of one of the volcanic craters may be found solitary specimens.

Perhaps we can remember years ago in the town or city where we used to live we were summoned to witness the opening of a Night-Blooming Cereus. On a certain evening we all congregated to see the marvel. It was wonderful to us. We agreed that the sight of the single waxy white flower that suddenly unclosed its cup of creamy loveliness and exhaled a delicious sweetness well repaid us for the trip. But here on these old stone walls beneath the tropic moon, the myriad glorious blossoms are massed in magnificence, distilling waves of perfume.

Night-Blooming Cereus in Honolulu

True Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE desires safety; that is, everyone desires freedom from accident, sickness, death,—from every form of discord believed in by so-called mortal mind. That this desire is not selfishly limited is proved by the many warning notices seen in public vehicles, railway stations, and so on. The highest human sense of safety means security in the face of dangers that are believed to be real. It sometimes actually appears that the implanting of fear in human thought is considered a means of attaining safety, a warning not to do a thing being frequently accompanied by a prophecy as to the disastrous results if the action in question takes place!

One definition of the word "safe" carries us a long way beyond this limited idea of safety. It is expressed in three words, "unthreatened by danger." Thinking over this meaning one sees that it is really the only logical definition of the word "safe"; for as long as danger is believed to threaten, the possibility of its happening remains, and there is no true safety.

Looking, today, at the conditions of mortal existence, one cannot deny that there seems to be almost constant expectation of experiencing some form of danger and evil. But the teachings of Christian Science turn us from this depressing condition to the truth about God and man; and the fact is revealed that man lives, moves, and has his being in God, in Spirit, in the atmosphere of infinite, ever present, omnipotent Love, hence that he is indeed truly safe, entirely unthreatened by evil of any kind. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 89), "Immortal man, in God's likeness, is safe in divine Science,"—that is, "unthreatened by danger." That Jesus possessed this knowledge was proved by his undisturbed mental condition when the frightened disciples woke him in the midst of the storm. The false condition, accepted as real and so feared by others, yielded immediately to his certainty of the unvarying peace, perfection, and security of the spiritual sense of life—"and there was a great calm."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 39) Mrs. Eddy says, "'*Now*,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life." Jesus knew that man, the beloved child of God, being at-one with God, having only the consciousness of good, could not in reality experience danger, accident, or any sort of discord. Through this knowledge he was able to save himself and others from the effects of the storm. We, too, dwelling constantly in the realization of our unity with God, divine Love, can free ourselves and others from belief in so-called dangerous conditions. The Psalmist said, "Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe," knowing that only by resting in the omnipotence of God could he really be "unthreatened by danger."

Job seems to have had more than a glimpse of the fact that ignorance of man's real safety brings its own punishment, when he said, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me." Many of us are having the same experience, though we do not, perhaps, always recognize our troubles as being the result of our fears. Through the study of the Bible and of Mrs. Eddy's God-inspired writings we are beginning to realize that the only real safety is born of the understanding of divine Love's omnipresence and the consequent absence of any real cause for fear. Not the foolish rashness of ignorance, but the calm confidence that comes from the certainty that "God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power" (Science and Health, p. 473), is what prevents evil experiences. The constant recognition of this spiritual fact gives security, and will in time bring complete immunity, not only from physical discord of every kind, but also from the temptation to yield to sin in any form.

That Jesus achieved this state of absolute safety is evidenced by the statement in Hebrews, where the writer says that Jesus "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." The need of mortals at this moment is to renounce the false material sense of existence, with all its difficulties and fears, and claim the heritage of harmony, perfection, and complete security that belongs to the real man described in the first chapter of Genesis as the image and likeness of God. Thus shall we gain that sense of freedom from danger which is the only real safety.

Clare's Gold

Clare's qualities were authentic and without alloy. It was the power to refine and shape his metal that was denied him; his workshop is littered not with dross but with veritable gold—of melody, of an intensity of perception . . . and, more rarely, of flashes of that passion of the pure imagination which is the mysterious source of the magic of poetry. . . .

Here morning in the ploughman's songs is met
Ere yet one footstep shows in all the sky,
And twilight in the East, a doubt as yet,
Shows not her sleeve of gray to know her by.

How perfect is the image, as perfect to its context and emotion as the "sovran eye" of Shakespeare's sun!—J. Middleton Murry, in The Athenæum.

Winter Clouds

Winter clouds differ from summer clouds in shape, texture, radiancy and in an indescribable more which all these happy years of observing them I have been trying to compel the secret of. It ever eludes me. These clouds appear to be woven on a different loom and are cheaper fabrics withal, and their sunsets less often invite the splendors. They are draperies easily torn and apparently incapable of forming other than curtain effects. They refuse to be flocculent. They are not competent for that restless variety which is the necessity and mystery of clouds of summer and of spring. A winter sky usually is garmented in these gauze-woven clouds.

The other evening I witnessed a curious winter cloud effect. The day was snow-clad though thawing a trifle. In the south the vapors were winging their way as clouds that might herald the spring; and climbing from horizon to zenith were two types of clouds: one heavy, dark, compact, unilluminated anywhere, then a seam of blue like a Norwegian fiord (only the blue of December rather than of June) but deep-cut, abrupt, uncrossable—a gorge as of deep sea water without a single ice pan floating there—an open polar sea, and south of the crevasse an aspiring flock of unrelated clouds. Each cloud sort came against the edge of the blue fiord, looked down and across but adventured not. Not one reaching wing of either cloud stretched across the abysm. They were as unneighborly neighbors dwelling in earth beside a gentle stream but refusing to notice one another or be neighborly. I was not privileged to behold how long a time these divided heavens continued, but that a new thing had been bannered in my skies I knew and was glad. Will clouds never have done with their artistries and unexpectednesses? Must the watcher of the clouds stand forever on the watchtower?—William A. Quayle, in "A Book of Clouds."

Poe at the University

Like some mysterious episode in one of Poe's own weird tales was his fleeting sojourn as a student at the University of Virginia. The chronicle of his fitful career discloses little more than the bare fact of his attendance there, beginning just a century ago. Lately, however, a search of the records brings to light a few bits of information which are not insignificant as sidelights on the man.

Some strong propensity prompted him even then at the age of seventeen to elect no studies but languages; and his schedule during this one year consisted of Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. The choice of the three modern Romance literatures now appears to us as a prophecy of the tone and melodic strains of his own verse. That he did more than register and attend class is proved by his honor rank in Latin and French and even more significantly by his poetical translation from Tasso for which he received public commendation. Apart from the regular curriculum he probably spent much time in the library. The record shows that he borrowed Rollin's Ancient History, Robertson's America, Marshall's Washington, Voltaire's Histoire Particulière, and Dulief's Nature Displayed. This brief list reflects almost nothing of the nature and extent of his reading; we must imagine his absorption in Byron and Coleridge who were his immediate inspirations. Knowing as we do that the library could supply him also with Shelley and Keats, we can be almost certain that, in the light of the character of his first volume, "Tamerlane and Other Poems," he felt in his earliest poetry the influence of these great predecessors across the Atlantic.

How did the young student-poet comport himself in his hours of leisure? This question must be asked in view of the innuendoes which have been traditionally directed against his name. And it can now be answered at least from negative inference. During the year three students were suspended, three were expelled, and a number of others disciplined in various ways; in the lists of these youthful culprits Poe's name is nowhere found. It appears rather that he spent much time alone wandering in revery among the hills around Charlottesville, absorbed in those dreams from which were woven the haunting lines of so much of his verse.

The university itself seems to have made little or no impression upon him, for he left no mention even of its name in his rather voluminous prose. Even stranger, perhaps, is the absence of all but a single casual reference to Thomas Jefferson, for the distinguished founder of the university was a familiar and overtowering figure on the campus. Only the year before Poe matriculated Jefferson had established the institution with those eminent ideals of international culture which made it the talk of the time in the educational circles of America. Jefferson himself was a world-famous personality. We should suppose, therefore, that an impressionable, high-spirited youth would carry away thrilling memories of such an environment. But Poe was living even then in a world far removed from actuality.

Even then he was on the quest described in "Eldorado."

Gayly bedight,
A gallant knight,
In sunshine and in shadow,
Had journeyed long,
Singing a song,
In search of Eldorado.

At the recent observance of the centenary of Poe's entrance into the university, President Alderman remarked with beautiful appreciation: "I venture to think sometimes that as he wrote those stateliest lines—

To the glory that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome—

perhaps there flashed into his mind's eye a vision of the Rotunda," one of the most impressive adaptations of classical architecture in America. Who knows? Perhaps this was Poe's way of enshrining a lasting tribute to his university. Whether or not even such indirect and unconscious homage can be inferred, the room, No. 13, West Range, where the poet lived on the college campus is now set apart as a memorial to him. For this distinguished institution is proud to claim Poe as her own; although he was like

A lovely apparition sent
To be a moment's ornament,

his presence in her halls is one of her most luminous traditions.

Edinburgh

Still on the spot Lord Marmion stay'd,
For fairer scene he ne'er survey'd,
When sated with the martial show
That peopled all the plain below,
The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendor red;
For on the smoke-wreaths, huge and slow,
That round her sable turrets flow,
The morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud,
Like that which streaks a thunder-cloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height,
Where the huge Castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kiss'd,
It gleam'd a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston-Bay and Berwick-Law;
And, broad between them roll'd,
The gallant Firth the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold.

—Scott. "Marmion."

Quartz,—An Allegory

"Alas," cried the rock as he fell with a splash into the stream, and "Oh, oh," he moaned when first this one and then that knocked against him as he was carried along.

"What is the matter with you?" said the stream at last.

"Why, don't you see they are breaking off all my nice sharp points, and rubbing off my corners? I don't want to be like all these other rocks. I want to be different. I want to be individual."

"Well, the only way you can keep those edges and points is to stick yourself into the bank somewhere. If you find yourself a good sheltered spot you might gradually be buried there unchanged."

The rock thought that would be fine, so he looked about for a good place to anchor. But just then he thought how exciting it was being carried along on the stream this way and meeting all sorts of other rocks and seeing every minute something new and interesting. He wondered where the stream was going. Just then, while he was still undecided, he felt a shock and when he looked at himself he groaned.

"What is the matter now?" said the stream.

"I've lost that nice sharp point I had and I'll never be the same; there won't be anything left of me. They are getting me all smooth so I'm just like every other stone."

"Well, that's one way of looking at it. Let me show you another. See that rock that just passed? That is Sandstone. Before we get to the ocean he'll be worn to nothing because he's soft all the way through. There are Feldspar and Limestone and Granite. They are not like Sandstone nor like each other and they'll all reach Journey's End in different condition. They'll all be smoothed off, to be sure, but some will lose a lot and some hardly any. Now yourself, you're Quartz. And look at yourself where the point broke off."

So Quartz looked and he saw some bright shining specks he had never seen before.

"That's gold," said the stream. "And no one would ever have seen it if that point hadn't been broken off."

And now a new concern came to Quartz. How could he be sure of keeping that gold? Would not that be rubbed off too? But the stream was talking again.

"Of course you may lose some of that surface stuff, but don't feel bad about that. Those grains will fall into the sands of my bed and sometime men will come and wash them out with a cradle and rejoice when they find them. And you have more inside, of which you can't be robbed."

So for a while then he was content as the river swept him along. But presently pride entered his heart and he began to think of himself. He was Quartz and in him lay gold! How much better was he than Feldspar and Sandstone! They were wearing away, but he, Quartz, with gold in him, he was going to—

Yes, where was he going? And as he realized he did not know, he cried out to the stream to tell him where she was taking him.

"Down to the ocean."

"But I don't want to go down," he wailed. "I want to go up. Oh, I wish I'd stuck myself in the bank, even if I got buried there. At least I should have saved myself from going down."

"O foolish stone, do you think yourself better than the rain which must come down before the mighty sun can draw it up into the shining heavens? Look, too, at the beautiful flower bending over the bank. Do you not know that before another may bloom there a seed must fall down into the dank black earth and lie for a period?"

Quartz remained silent for awhile thinking this over, and presently he realized that the stream had become much wider. He was quite smooth now, like the other stones which he met, and they no longer hurt him when they rubbed against him. Some of them were very beautiful. Some were interesting. And some he did not like at all. These were the softer stones, and as they liked him less than he liked them they kept out of his way. Some, of course, were like himself of the Quartz family, and these he liked, especially if they showed their gold.

Now he no longer wished he had stuck himself in the bank, for this broad river was rich and broad and deep, as he swept onward to his destiny. Suddenly a cold, powerful current grasped him and he was pulled down and down until he sank into the mud at the bottom of the ocean.

And thus, you say, ends the story of Quartz the stone? Ah, no, I think not, for after ages which in the story of the universe were but as one day, the floor of the ocean became dry land. Then a sudden movement of the earth and high up on the face of a mountain, open to God's air and sunshine, where all could see, shone a spot of gold, which had once been the heart of the Quartz stone.

Omen

The sun gone, the clouds biding,
The due stars in dungeons hiding.
Lantern venturing its short glow,
I went to put the lodge-doors to,
And tiffling there heard hardly aware
A harsh high harmony along the air; . . .
And yet that wild voice rose and grew
Until I stood and strained for a view.
Dogs in kennels began to bark,
"There's queer things choose this kind of dark" . . .

No fox was this. Ho, look to the air!
The grayness showed a wonder there. . . .
A wave of wild geese there was flying,
Antheming what just seemed pain's crying,
All the swishing wings straight steering,
East in a solemn progress bearing;
Majesty with these was going,
Music in that shrill clangour flowing.

—Edmund Blunden, in The London Mercury.

Song

For Mercy, Courage, Kindness, Mirth,
There is no danger upon earth.
Nay, they wither, root and stem,
If an end be set to them.

Overbrim and overflow,
If your own heart you would know;
For the spirit born to bless
Lives but in its own excess.

—Laurence Binyon.

Nightingale

Amid the branches of the silver bowers
The nightingale doth sing; perchance he knows
That spring hath come, and takes the later snows
For the white petals of the plum's sweet flowers.

—From the Japanese of Sosei (Chamberlain).

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Penny Wise

By EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Synopsis

Judge Wiseman and his young daughter, Penelope, lived in the middle West, Margaret, a faithful Scotchwoman, being their housekeeper. The judge suddenly awakened to the fact that Penelope, then a freshman in high school, was growing up faster than he wished. He felt that perhaps the time had come when it would be better for her to go away to school, and decided to send her to Brooks Manor, where her mother had been before her. Penelope finds that her roommate is Virginia Lee, and is introduced to her housemother, Miss Andrews. She learns that the school motto is "Live to the Truth." Merry Polly Gray adopts Penelope as her new girl, and at "the baby party" causes much merriment as colored mammy to "baby" Penelope. As is customary, the Brooks girls visit Hope Farm, a near-by orphanage, where they each adopt an orphan for the school year. Mary, a thin, homely little girl, is chosen by Penelope and rejoices that she is to have a whole Brooks girl all to herself. Sometimes there are not enough girls to go around. When a week passes without a letter from Penelope her father decides to come East to see her. While he is speeding toward Brooks Manor she is thinking of him and longing to see him because of an unwelcome secret that has come to her. Judge Wiseman arrives at Brooks Manor and is given an eager welcome by Penelope. During a walk with him she confides that she is troubled about a discovery she has made, but is not certain her suspicions are correct. This being the case, her father advises her not to tell even himself, since the secret involves another. Judge Wiseman and Penelope visit Hope Farm, and obtain permission to take Mary to the village inn for luncheon. She is thrilled over the experience.

CHAPTER X

Thanksgiving at Brooks Manor

IT WAS early when Penelope wakened that gray November morning and wondered with a start what had happened to the rising bell. "Virginia, Virginia, why don't you get up and proctor? That bell surely must have rung."

Virginia turned over lazily and her sleepy voice sounded almost impatient. "Don't you remember, Penny, that this is Thanksgiving vacation and all rules are suspended?"

"And what I know you think is better still," answered Penny, "it's the day you go to New York."

At these words Virginia was wide awake and out of bed. "Time to be up, too, for I'm off at eleven. Why didn't your father stay a little longer and take you to New York or somewhere else for Thanksgiving?" She was inclined to be patronizing, inasmuch as she was to meet her mother at one of the largest New York hotels.

"I'd rather have had father with me just when I did than at any other time," said Penny. "You keep forgetting, Virginia, how busy he is. He couldn't stay East any longer. Polly says it's heaps of fun here at Thanksgiving, and that she is almost sorry to be going away."

"Polly would say it is fun, of course. She thinks everything is fun," retorted the older girl.

"Oh, I don't know about that." Penny then changed the subject, determined that Virginia should not disturb her peace of mind. "You'll have a grand time with your mother."

Virginia's Thanksgiving

"Most likely we'll go to the theater every night and shop a lot, too. I wish Miss Harder would let us wear whatever we please here. Then I would bring back some clothes that would make all the girls open their eyes." Virginia spoke as if thrilled by the vision she conjured up of herself, elaborately gowned as she might have been, were it not for the reasonable rules of the school.

"Well, Roomie, at least you can have a fine time wearing all your gowns in New York! From what Polly tells me the girls who stay here in vacation just about live in their knickers. Don't feel sorry for me because I'm not going away, too. I love it here."

It was incomprehensible to Virginia that anyone could prefer Brooks Manor to New York. She concluded it must be simply another of Penny's queer notions.

Only a few of the faculty and about 20 of the students remained at Brooks Manor for the Thanksgiving vacation. It seemed a little hard at first for Penelope and Cornelia, standing a few hours later, waving good-by to the departing girls as they started joyously away.

Most of the girls who were to spend the holiday at school had received generous boxes from home. The thoughtful Margaret had sent Penelope everything she could possibly make and pack. Several of the girls had decided that it would be much more fun to unpack their boxes in one room, where a table was soon loaded with cakes, candies, turkey, jam, olives, fruit and nuts. Here they could gather and feast whenever they wished.

"U-um! Did you ever taste anything so good as this marshmallow cake!" Cornelia addressed her question to no one in particular.

"Your cake may be good, but—oh—this turkey! I've devoured so much of it that I'd like to take a walk. So come along, some of you, down to the village." Penelope led the way and two or three of the other girls followed.

Cornelia's Idea

Later in the afternoon, when several had congregated in Penelope's room, Cornelia suddenly asked: "All rules are suspended, aren't they, Penny?"

"I think so," replied Penelope. "At least Virginia said so."

"Then, girls, I have the grandest idea. I feel like doing something exciting this evening." At these words they all crowded near the speaker. "The very minute we are through dinner, let each one of us four girls slip up to our own rooms, put on our coats or sweaters, and go out of the side door."

"And then what?" eagerly interrupted Alicia Mills, a bright-eyed girl from Colorado.

"To the movies!"

"But, Cornelia, Miss Andrews has said she would take us over to the movies this evening if we wanted to go."

"I know it, Penny, but don't you think she would be rather glad not to have to take that walk through the snow? It must be a bore to chaperon girls all the time. She ought to have a vacation. It certainly would be fun to skip off once by ourselves. Let's only have us four. If we ask any of the other girls the plan may leak out."

"And if it did?"

"If it did, well, we would be certain to be most properly chaperoned if we stirred a step." Cornelia was firm on this point.

"Thus it was arranged, and all through dinner the four girls carefully avoided each other's eyes, lest by some chance their secret should be uncovered. They were inwardly much excited, for their little escapade seemed somewhat like the conventional boarding school pranks in the stories they had eagerly devoured before coming to Brooks Manor. But, as Penelope had explained to her father, there were so many good times planned for the girls that there never was any need of breaking rules.

The Escapade

No one saw them when, one by one, they stole down the stairs and out of the building. They met at the edge of the school grounds, and the country road was deserted as they walked briskly along in the exhilarating evening air. When they reached the theater the man at the ticket window looked at them curiously. He surmised that they were Brooks Manor girls, and he wondered why they were without a chaperon. As they left the theater after the show it had grown unusually dark. Not even the stars were visible. "We'll play that I am the chaperon," suggested Penelope. As they walked four abreast down the village street they speculated with much zest as to the possibility of their absence being still undiscovered.

"Even if it is Thanksgiving vacation I don't believe Miss Andrews would have given us permission to go alone. She would have come, too," remarked Cornelia. "I feel as if we had done something a little different from the usual Thanksgiving Eve at boarding schools."

"Something to tell our grandchildren," added Annabel. "I love to help make history."

"Do you call this making history?" Penelope's voice was teasing.

Talking busily they soon reached the school grounds. "Now comes the all important question," said Alicia. "Shall this bold runaway party storm the front door and go bravely in together, or shall we slip along in the dark shadows and go in one at a time?"

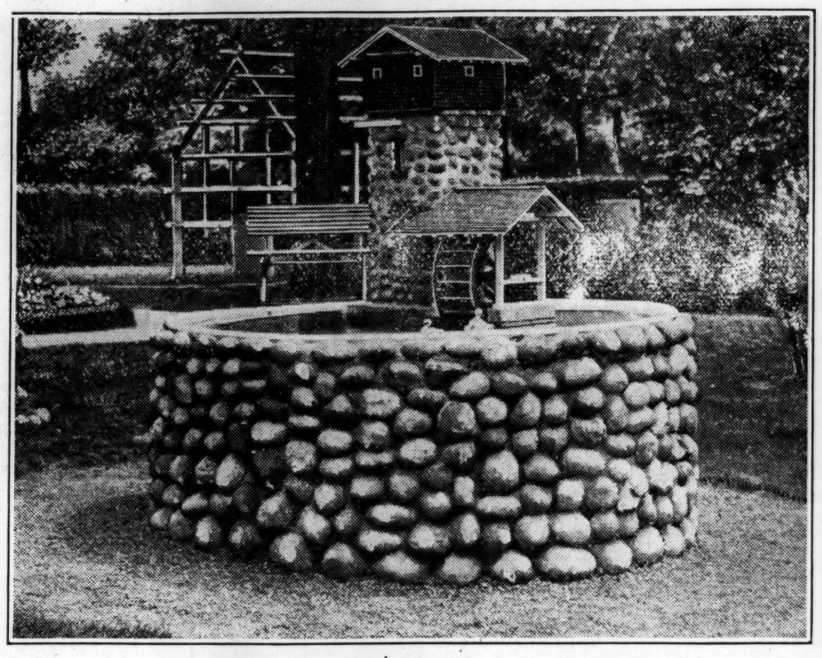
"Which would be the more thrilling?" asked Cornelia.

"I think it's rather silly to go stealing in one by one," objected Penelope. "Anyway, it's getting colder every minute. I'm sure that Miss Andrews would rather have us inside than out here in the snow." Penelope did not think the evening had been as much fun as she had thought it promised to be, and she was eager to reach her own room.

"Well, then, if you feel that way, let's all go in together. Here we are! I'll lead this valiant procession, for if I am not greatly mistaken it was my bright idea that we take this unexpected trip to the village." With these words Cornelia tried to unlatch the door softly. To their consternation it would not move.

(To be continued)

An Interesting Bird Bath



AMAYWOOD, New Jersey, man has completed a bird bath which is probably unique among such structures. It is built in imitation of a famous old mill at Arcola, and stands on the lawn of the owner's home, where it has attracted much attention. Constructing the bath required most of the builder's spare time for an entire year. The fountain is built of colored stones collected from all parts of New Jersey. The smooth basin of the bath is about six feet in diameter with a sloping bottom to accommodate the birds. The main feature of the bath, the miniature old mill and wheel, stands in the center of the basin, the wheel being operated by the same small stream of water which feeds the bath. The tower and wheel shed are very skillfully made and covered with tiny shingles. More than 5000 of the miniature shingles were used and something like 10,000 tiny nails were required to put them in place.

A Porcupine and a Log Cabin

WHEN brown patches of pleasant-smelling earth began to show through the hard-packed snow on Ashnola Mountain, the old porcupine who made his home on the southern slope began to widen his field of activity.

On this moonlight night he sang softly and cheerfully to himself as he scrambled over snowbanks from one bare spot to another. He was pleasantly engaged in eating all of the early grass and weeds that he could find

Through the long winter he had fared very well upon the tender and juicy fiber which lies beneath the bark of pine and fir trees. Many a lofty pine on Ashnola bears a broad yellow scar where Porky dined upon its cambium that winter. But now he welcomed the change of diet to the green things which come with spring.

In the course of his travels that night he stumbled into a well-worn footpath. New and interesting odors attracted him. He shuffled along the path, still singing softly, much as a contented hen sings to herself as she scratches in the poultry yard. His armor of sharp quills, which in times of peace lies flat against his body, rattled as he walked.

Armed for Defense

Porky is not a timid animal, nor is he at all aggressive. To be sure, he is most wonderfully armed with long keen quills, but it is an armament of defense and he desires to go his inoffensive way in peace. His only gesture of belligerency is the slow raising of his quills when he feels that danger threatens. At these times the white quills, rising from the hair of his body, change his color from brown to yellowish white.

Once he stopped and nibbled at the handle of an ax which leaned against a log near the path. He tasted the salt of perspiration left by the axman's hands. Nature does not furnish salt in sufficient quantity to satisfy her wild creatures and Porky craved it.

After discovering that a seasoned, hickory ax handle is too tough for rapid consumption he ambled on along the path. It led him to the dooryard of a log cabin. There he found a wooden box in which dried codfish had been packed and he began to gnaw happily on the salt encrusted wood.

Besides yielding a pleasant taste, the box gave forth a hollow resonant sound as Porky's teeth tore at the fibers of the wood. This sound was not unpleasant to his ears and added to his feeling of accomplishment, but it also reached the ears of the occupants of the cabin.

A Meal of Codfish Box

The door swung open and a flood of light poured out into the dooryard. Porky calmly moved around to face away from the door, raised his quills until he looked like a busy pin-cushion and continued to eat his codfish box. A man stood in the doorway holding a lamp aloft and a voice within the cabin cautioned, "Be careful where you step, Tom. It sounds like a porcupine."

"Yes, it's a porky," the man addressed as Tom replied. "I can see him." He closed the door. Porky lowered his weapons of defense and continued his meal.

By the time the porcupine's craving for salt had been satisfied the moon had glided over the crest to illuminate the other side of Ashnola Mountain. Yellow light no longer poured from the windows of the cabin. Naturally, Porky started upon a tour of inspection before leaving such an interesting place. The door of the cabin was open and he entered without hesitation. His quills rattled rather loudly as he crossed the threshhold and his long claws clattered upon the board floor but his entrance was not heard by the mountaineers, asleep in the adjoining room.

He sampled a leg of the table and the rungs of several chairs. He tried the taste of a pair of leather boots which stood near the heating stove. Finally he discovered that the brown paint of a big arm chair had a piquant flavor. Earnestly he began to partake of this new-found dainty, and the noise which accompanied the enjoyment of it awakened his hosts at once.

Porky and the Shovel

"There's a porky in the house," a sleepy voice exclaimed. Two bare feet hit the floor. A match was scratched and a candle lighted. "Yes, there he is. I'll poke him out with the shovel."

When Porky saw the man approaching with the long handled shovel he calmly walked over and put his head in a corner. His sharp quills were erect and his tail was held in readiness, like a barbed warclub. For a while he was able to frustrate the attempts to dislodge him. The blade of the shovel rattled on his quills. In the struggle the man was handicapped by his desire to work at the extreme end of the long handle of the shovel.

Finally, more from ennui than alarm, Porky ambled across the room straight past the open door and climbed into the big woodbox which stood behind the kitchen stove. He settled himself comfortably in the bottom of the box and seemed satisfied with the strategy of his position.

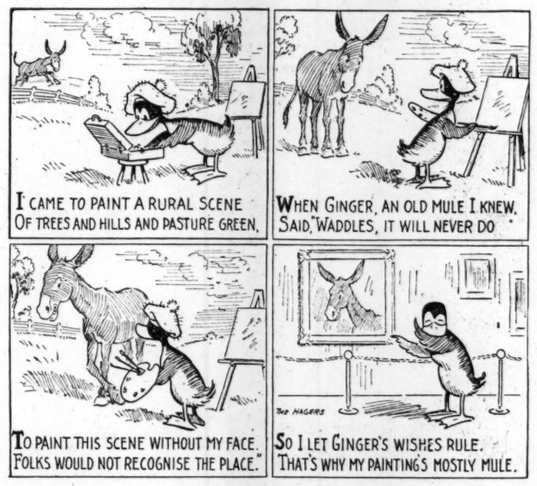
But his security was of short duration. The mountaineer tipped the box over, dumping the porcupine into an undignified tangle of kindling-wood, old papers and bits of bark. Porky emerged calmly from this confusion and walked back to his corner with a crumpled newspaper impaled upon his quills.

The next attack was unfair and unexpected. The man's weapon was a broom. When the stiff broomstraws touched Porky he was outraged. Nothing more animate than twigs or stiff grass had ever before penetrated his perfect defense and tickled his skin. He swung his tail angrily and slapped it on the floor until the boards were studded with rows of quills.

As the jabs of the broom persisted Porky humped his back restlessly. The shovel blade rattling on his armor had not worried him, but this tickling enemy could not be endured. With a burst of speed foreign to his usual deliberation, he scuttled through the doorway out into the darkness.

A few feet away from the cabin door and his equanimity returned. The incident was forgotten. He sauntered down the path singing to himself contentedly.

The Adventures of Waddles



Current Events

At Geneva

THE League of Nations, meeting in special session at Geneva to consider the application of Germany for admission, finds itself riding stormy seas. The admission of Germany is an event of far-reaching importance, for it should mark the close of the long feud between France and Germany, and be a milestone on the path to world peace. It is not surprising, therefore, that some storms are being encountered. These are chiefly concerned with the question of permanent seats on the Council of the League.

The Assembly of the League is quite a large body, for to it each member of the League may send three representatives, and (with Germany) there are 56 member nations. The Council, on the other hand, is quite small, and whereas the Assembly usually meets only once a year, the Council has four yearly meetings. Ten nations only are members of the Council. Of these, four—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—are permanent members, and there are six nonpermanent members. At present these are Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Brazil, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

It was agreed that Germany, being one of the "great powers," should have a permanent seat on the Council on entering the League. But now a number of other nations, particularly Poland, Spain, Brazil and China, have come forward and are pressing their claims, urging that they too shall be given permanent seats on the Council, so that the League is faced with a very difficult situation. It is important that the Council shall be a small body able to act quickly in moments of crises, and members of the Council are divided on the subject. Somehow a solution must be found. That is the problem.

Speaking Across the Atlantic

For the first time in history New York and London have had a wireless telephone conversation across the sea. It took place between a group of newspaper men gathered in the American Telephone & Telegraph offices in New York and a group at the General Post Office, London, Eng., and so clear were the voices wafted over 3500 miles of sea and land that they might almost have come from across the street. These men had been called in to test the success of experiments carried on for many weeks. There was no doubt as to the success of these, but engineers at both ends of the wires felt that much would have to be done before such transatlantic communication would become suitable for commercial purposes. The high wavelength made reception by ordinary receiving sets impossible, and the cost at present would prohibit general use.

One interesting coincidence in connection with this experiment is that it commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the day Alexander Graham Bell procured the patent for his first telephone—although the importance of March 7 in the history of the telephone had been overlooked by the engineers themselves.

For your Dramatic Club

Lighting Your Stage

LIGHTING your stage offers one of the most fascinating problems of amateur theatricals to those of you who are artistic and know electricity. For ordinary scenes, a combination of footlights and upper lights, or two sets of side lights, is good. In the number, size and colors lies the skill. For unusual scenes you should experiment to discover original effects. Here are a few suggestions for the amateur on the general subject of stage lighting.

To build a set of footlights, make a broad V-shaped trough, and, if permanent, set it down into the stage floor at an angle opening toward the actors. A series of lids forms part of the stage floor when the lights are not in use, and propped up may be used to shield the glare from the audience. The sockets are put onto a narrow board, laid in the trough at an angle reflecting the light into the faces of your actors. Tin in your trough makes a good reflector. A similar trough from above, half way back, counteracts awkward footlight shadows. It should be made of tin on a light-weight wooden frame. Sets of side lights are built in the same way. If you don't wish to invest in colored bulbs, calcimine is practical and washes off.

Special lighting effects, though, are the most fun to work out. For moons, an automobile lamp is very effective when operated from a ladder in the wings. It makes a good spotlight, too, as does a magic lantern. Color your "spot" in this way: Make two cardboard disks 15 inches in diameter. Cut a series of indentically placed holes in them. Paste colored tissue paper over the holes of one disk and paste the other disk on it concentrically, with the holes over the colored circle. Fasten at the center with a nail, or pivot on some framework that can be handled by the "spot man." If you have more than one of these color-projectors, you can wheel one in front of the other and make different shades, where you have a pretty dance to tint, or a "sunset scene."

Apple-green tarleton or gauze, stretched on a frame, makes possible interesting lighting effects for tableaux. (In tacking on your gauze first stick your tack through a ½-inch square of cardboard so that it won't tear the gauze.) Colored lights thrown diagonally upon the gauze will hide the figures behind the frame. Then lights from behind, will bring the tableaux magically into sight like a vision. Similarly, a curtain of cheesecloth, spangled with artificial snow, is a wonderful fairy drop, behind which a moving world of romance and color may suddenly come into being.

Some of the most original effects are produced without footlights at all. Lovely tall candles may be fashioned of rolled pieces of white bristol board and hand electric flashes. For a certain "old time ship scene on the high seas" some ordinary barn lanterns, wired with electricity and encased in homemade tin jackets cut in antique design, were kept slowly swinging in the "forecastle" by boys hidden amonog the rafters.

The use of shadows is quite an art. The size and shapes of shadows create certain moods in an audience. The shifting shadows caused by the swaying ship's lantern made the audience feel uncertain. In a performance of Yeats's "Hour Glass," played against a blue curtain, the angular foreboding shadow of the worldly wiseman's pointed hat, the magnified threatening one of the Hour Glass, and the flitting, happy shadow of the fool who talked with angels, caught the spirit of the play.

This field of stage lighting is a live one. Little Theater Guilds are experimenting, and big producers contributing ideas every day. You and your amateur group may add something really significant. Who knows?

Problems of Kite Flying

WITH the coming of spring and balmy days when brisk winds attract boys and girls with their kites, there also arrive the many small problems of the kite flier.

When your kite starts on its upward course, you should not have to run to make it continue to climb—provided, of course, there is any kind of a fair wind in your favor. The kite should climb by itself, guided only by your feeding and pulling on the line. When you find it dropping a little, bear down on the line again; then feed out a little more to make up for space the kite lost in its descent.

When you have your kite started pretty well on its way up, notice if it swerves and pitches violently to and fro. If it does, then you have the wrong kind of tail on your kite and you should remedy the situation by trying another length of tail.

There are, of course, many different kinds of kites, and all of these cannot be expected to be handled exactly alike—each kite must be studied, and its shortcomings overcome by trying it over and over and regulating the length, breadth and weight of the tail used.

An enormous kite, of the cross type, will very often give the kite flier much concern, and there should be two or even three to help fly it, particularly so on days with a high wind. On the other hand, a small kite does not require many to help fly it, and if it has been durably made and furnished with a well-proportioned paper tail, it may be successfully flown at great heights with no difficulty.

It might be helpful to remember these things in flying a paper kite.

If the tail is too heavy, the kite will soon let you know. If it is not long enough, the kite will immediately loop-the-loop and come down—that then, is your surest sign that the type of tail is not just right. Never yank or tug on the line when the kite is high up, because there is much strain on your twine—you might snap it. Never try to fly a small kite with heavy string. You should rarely use anything but heavy linen twine for any kind of kite, as this is sufficiently strong to hold it, and will not tangle so easily in mid-air.

Always fly your kite at an upward-slanting angle; this prevents much spinning and makes the tail perform its proper duties as a balancer. It is not necessary to tie the twine in four places to your kite—two places, top and bottom, are quite sufficient.

To make the kite, wrapping or newspaper is quite good enough. Cheesecloth is needed only for box kites. Contrary to what is often supposed, there is no great strain on the paper of the kite, the strain is really only where the twine has been tied, and in the midway between the kite and the one flying it.

In Europe, little boys and girls fly their kites hundreds of feet in the air—so high, sometimes, that they can scarcely be seen—and they are always adding rolls of twine to their tin-can spools to make the flying possibilities even greater. Many contests are held for the purpose of determining the kite fliers' altitude records, which may easily be checked by the quantity of twine used. Why not try this? It is lots of fun!

Comrades

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The garbage man came down the street
Aboard his reeking van.
I shrank against the farthest wall
To shun th' unsavory man.

I noted other passers-by
Who looked at him askance.
"I'd hate to touch you," was the thought
In each averted glance.

But one there was all dainty white—
Whom dirt could not repel.
He sat beside the garbage man
In all the muck and smell.

Beside that stained and greasy coat
His little head he pressed.
The grimy hands that held the reins
He played with and caressed.

The garbage man his antics watched
With fond, approving eyes.
He said no word, nor stroked his pet,
But little dogs are wise.

The beauty of a loving heart
From them finds no disguise.
He chose the garbage man his friend
And knew he'd found a prize.

L. M. Jordan.

Double Central Acrostic

The third and fourth letters (reading downward) in the following words spell the full name of a President of the United States:

1. A trader.
2. Anything that is abnormally white.
3. A large island.
4. Copied.
5. An educational institution.
6. A Swiss cottage.
7. The Latin word for sleep.

A Riddle for Students of Aviation

Students of aviation are trying to solve the riddle as to how the albatross and other great "soarers" make effortless flight without wing beats.

Special investigation of this phenomenon has been made at flying carnivals in France, Germany and Switzerland, but without any definite results.

All birds which have this wonderful power of gliding here and there with motionless outstretched wings are alike in one respect. Underneath their widespread wings, as they extend them in soaring, are clearly-marked transverse ridges.

What purpose these underneath-wing "rays" or ridges serve is, at present, a mystery; but the significant fact is that all great soarers have them, whereas birds which do not soar, but move only by constant wing beats, have no such ridges.

An ingenious theory is that by means of these ridges the birds focus, or compress, wind eddies as they sweep beneath the wings, and so manage to extract not only an upward "lift," but also a propulsive effort from them.

Another explanation is that the bird is able to vibrate its apparently motionless wing, so that the transverse "rays" accelerate the wind-flow under the wing and obtain a reaction which drives the bird forward without any visible wing effort.

Who Knows?

1. Who invented the telephone?
2. How many nations are members of the League of Nations?
3. Where is the Sennar Dam?
4. Who wrote "Rip Van Winkle?"
5. What does "à la carte" mean?

Answers to last week's questions:

The Assembly of the League is holding a special meeting to consider the application of Germany for admission to the League. Poland, Spain, Brazil and China are pressing for permanent seats on the Council of the League. The Brenner Pass is in the Alps between Italy and Austria. Captain Fried is captain of the American liner President Roosevelt, which lately rescued the crew of the Antinoe in mid-Atlantic.

Up-Up

How many of you have heard a chicken talk—not their chicken language, which does sound so good when they are happy and contended as they go crooning about, scratching for food, but real English? A lady had two white pullets which she raised from baby chicks. They were great pets, and liked to be taken up, one especially. She was named Up-Up, and this is how she received the name.

When her mistress went into the yard Up-Up would come and stand in front of her, cock one eye at her and say: "Up-up-up?" It sounded as natural as though a child said it. If taken up and petted she would be satisfied and go happily about her scratching and pecking. If the lady was too busy to take notice of her, she would look aggrieved while turning away, but would soon be back to repeat her trick. This is how she came to be called Up-Up.

Key to Maze:

The lower left-hand entrance. A cow.

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EDUCATIONAL

Composition as Disclosed by 345 College Teachers Individually

Majority Carry Excessive Load—With Courage—but Colleges Seem to Lack Respect for English

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

THE average teaching cost of college English, including all English subjects, is below that of any department compared, the next cost exceeding English by 17 per cent. College freshman English composition costs about one-third less than the average for all English subjects, and 43 per cent less than the average cost for the nearest department outside of English.

Because of its larger student enrollment, the average total budget cost of college English exceeds that of any other department compared, the next in order costing 25 per cent less. In average student enrollment it is 11 per cent above other departments, and in the average number of students per instructor it is the highest but one, differing by 2 per cent.

The student enrollment for college freshman composition is 51 per cent of the total for English; its student enrollment per instructor is 9 per cent above the average for English, and about 7 per cent above that of the only department that exceeds English in this item.

To reduce by one-third the average total number of students assigned to instructors in freshman English composition, leaving other English subjects and conditions unchanged, would bring that number near the theoretical upper limit of efficiency, which, it has been ascertained by careful survey, is about 60.

The data for the college half of this survey were collected from 345 teachers of English in 96 colleges located in the United States, chiefly in the East and central West, next the far West, and lastly the South. The replies received were so careful and accurate and complete that they seemed adequate for the purpose of this study.

Following are some of the questions asked, together with the replies gleaned from the 345 teachers:

Place of Theme-Writing

Is theme-writing necessary in English composition teaching? That is, can the labor burden of such teaching be sufficiently lightened by substituting oral for the traditional writing exercises or by shifting the emphasis from written to oral work?

Although this suggestion has been frequently advanced in late years, and was not long ago made the subject of extended experiment, it finds no support whatever among those replying to this questionnaire. The vote is unanimous that oral training alone is insufficient. The general opinion expressed is that composition exercises should be half written, and half oral.

If theme-writing is necessary, how much of it is done under present conditions, and how much should be done under favorable conditions?

The amount of theme-writing under reported conditions averages for colleges 630 words a week during the year. More ideal conditions would increase this average to 680 words weekly, while making possible equal attention to oral and to written training.

What ought to be done with this amount of manuscript, and what is actually done with it?

All replies practically agree that not to give attention to all the written work done by a pupil destroys his interest; that every written exercise should be carefully read; that in addition to such discussion as is possible in class there should be individual criticism of every exercise, either in writing, or orally in personal conference with the individual pupil; that about one-third of the exercises need to be re-written, and that re-written exercises should be re-examined. As to the second part of the question, the replies varied greatly. In some colleges where conditions are favorable all manuscripts are read orally in private conferences with individual students, a method satisfactory, but requiring more time than does written criticism, for in such conferences "a student must have time to think," and the instructor "must have time to get the student's point of view." Some instructors take whatever time is necessary to read manuscript up to 50 hours a week, supplementing this reading with class discussion and with whatever of private conference is practicable. Other instructors read but part of their manuscripts with or without the assistance of student readers, and either destroy the remainder or return it credited, but unread. Others, and these greatly in the majority, endeavor to read all manuscripts, but with extreme haste and consequent "skimming" and "slighting." Relatively few instructors find it possible by any expenditure of time and vitality to give proper attention to even one-half of the exercises received.

How fast can themes be read? Because of the peculiarly vital bearing which this question and the next have upon the composition problem, supplementary data were obtained for each. The average of the replies of more than 700 teachers shows that under ordinary conditions of forced and inefficient effort, the average reading rate for college instructors is 2600 words an hour, or, omitting the most skillful 10 per cent, only 2300 words. But, when more careful and thorough attention is given, this rate falls to 2200 words an hour, or about 2000 words an hour for the majority of teachers. For re-reading manuscript that has been revised and rewritten, the rate is 73 per cent faster. If oral conferences are substituted for written criticism, the time required is approximately the same.

How Much Can Instructors Do?

For how many hours a day and week can themes be read? That is, what is the duration of an instructor's efficiency when engaged in correcting and criticising manuscript?

The average of the replies of 600 teachers indicates that for maximum efficiency maintained for an indefinite period the limit is 2.07 hours daily. For fair efficiency for a limited period this may be extended to 3,045 hours, but after three months this pace has to slacken. The actual conditions are that college instructors read manuscripts for an average time of 20.6 hours a week. In 39 colleges of 111 English teachers it is found totally impossible to read all freshman manuscripts. Six colleges of 16 teachers find it practicable to do so in the time stated; and 18 colleges of 92 teachers are on the right side of the average and have little trouble.

What are the results of the present actual conditions?

The important replies to this question are from the English composition teachers who are so unfortunate as to be on the wrong side of the average. Even some of the best colleges testify that it is more difficult to retain instructors in English composition than in any other subject. Other reports certify to the work as being a crushing load.

What number of students can one teacher train with proper efficiency?

The direct answer to this question may be checked by a simple computation based upon the preceding data. If a teacher can read 2200 words an hour for 10 hours a week, and his pupils write 500 words a week each, it is evident that he may take charge of 36 pupils. If he read two additional hours a week that number may be increased to 43.

How far is the present number exceeded under present conditions?

The replies of 168 teachers show in college freshman classes an average of 104.1 pupils to each teacher. Of these teachers, 110 average 120 pupils each, and the maximum report for a single teacher is 200 pupils. These replies in connection with preceding data indicate that for a class of average size, writing the average number of themes weekly of average length, the average of the necessary reading time is more than 30 hours a week. This means that the average number of pupils assigned to a single college composition teacher is more than two and one-half times the limit of proper efficiency, and more than one and one-half times the upper limit of efficiency; while the time required for the adequate reading of themes is more than two and one-half times the limit of physical endurance and double the limit of temporary endurance at high pressure.

What else is essential for successful work?

The answers of the college teachers to this question are almost identical with those of the teachers in the high schools. They desire a limitation of pupils; they desire to teach something else besides composition, literature preferred; they would like recognition and respect for their work by school authorities; they would appreciate the support and cooperation of other teachers and of school officers and administrators. They also feel that since their work is heavier than that of other instructors they should have at least equal pay; whereas in more than 20 per cent of the schools reporting, their pay is less.

What is done with excess manuscripts that cannot be read?

Skim them mostly, 19 schools; credit it unread, 9; destroy it, 3; some turn it over to readers employed by the college, or by the instructor at his own expense.

On what is the stress placed in criticizing manuscripts?

A summary of all replies reveals the following: The stress is placed chiefly on spelling, punctuation, and sentence form; more lightly on paragraphing; more lightly still on general structure; less on artistic qualities, and least on personal qualities, although the colleges do not ignore these entirely as other schools often do.

What is the estimate, in number of words, of a year's work in theme-reading, and in writing and correcting and criticizing, for a single instructor?

College theme-reading, 1,568,000 words a year; writing of criticisms and corrections, 100,350 words a year.

Is the work of composition teaching unduly or unfairly burdensome?

Yes, 193 teachers; no, 90 teachers. Ratio: 2.14 to 1.

Can you obtain satisfactory results?

No, 153 teachers; yes, 116 teachers. The affirmative replies to this question were usually negative in effect, because they were qualified with the statement that the work done is "as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances."

If results are not satisfactory, why not?

In all schools because of overwork, large classes, and lack of time and strength for necessary theme-reading; because of lack of preparation of pupils, lax ideals, and lack of respect for English in the college itself, lack of opportunity for conferences with students, lack of co-operation by other instructors, and a careless attitude on the part of authorities.

Proper Conditions

What are the proper conditions for efficient and successful work?

The number of pupils to a college composition teacher should not exceed 60; the number in a section 20, three or four recitations weekly for each section. Fifty per cent of the work should be oral, 50 per cent written. The average number of written words weekly from each student should be from 650 to 700, all to be criticized with the utmost care either orally or in writing; if the latter, from 50 to 75 per cent of the criticism to be written out in full, and the rest indicated with symbols. The most defective exercises, usually about 30 per cent, should be re-written and re-read, carefully with the pupil or hastily for verification, according to circumstances. An almost unanimous vote declares that individual consultations should be held at least as often as every two or three weeks with pupils who need them, and that they should average 15 minutes in length.

For such consultations in addition to the time specified for theme-reading, a college instructor should have six or seven hours weekly. Time for theme-reading and for consultation should be provided and allowed for in the teaching schedule, the relative proportion of each to be governed by circumstances or needs as they arise.

Should a composition teacher teach composition exclusively?

No, 51; yes, 10; it depends, 2.

What allowance is made in your institution for manuscript reading and for conferences?

In 31 colleges out of the 44 reporting on this point, none at all. That is, in about 70 per cent of the cases, such labor is expected in addition to full assignment of classroom duty, and is not counted or recognized in any way whatever. This is the labor which, as shown by preceding data, averages 30 hours a week for college composition instructors, and often extends into 40 or 50 hours weekly. This is labor which is essential to efficient teaching, and which in excess of 10 hours a week of reading and five hours of conference, is insupportable for more than a limited period.

If time allowance is made in your school for theme-reading, what is that allowance?

In the 13 colleges reporting a time allowance for theme-reading and conferences, the average practice is to count three hours of such work equivalent to one hour of teaching.

Is the allowance, if any, a fair one; and, if not, what would be fair?

The average allowance is not fair, because it is entirely insufficient for the work to be done, and because the mental and physical effort in theme-reading is greater than that of teaching. The actual allowance, averaged from the statements of 97 college instructors, should be to count 1.67 hours of theme-reading and conferences equivalent to one hour of teaching, while limiting the total as previously indicated.

How does the labor of composition teaching compare with that of teachers of other subjects?

The replies to this question were the same in the cases of both secondary school and college teachers: It is always much heavier, sometimes incredibly so, often including more than three times as many hours of absolute necessary duty even when teaching hours are fewer, and not counting in either subject the time required for preparation of lessons. The average of specific answers to this question makes the proportion of English composition labor to that of other instructors, with the occasional exception of science, 1.75 to 1.

What as to the status and pay of English composition teachers?

A large proportion of teachers reporting are dissatisfied and decline to regard their profession as a permanent one. In all, 105 college teachers frankly confess discouragement; while 124, usually in the larger colleges, express intentions to remain in their work with such qualifications as these: "I have a better place in view"; "My classes happen to be small"; "I refuse to overwork, slighting my duties when necessary"; "I like my work, even if it is hard"; "I have been trained for this work, and can do nothing else, hence am helpless to change"; "The work has compensations"; "We hope for better things." The more cheerful replies come usually from teachers who are well on the right side of the average. As to pay, in 13 colleges out of 58, English teachers are paid less than other teachers, and in no case more. In some cases it is explained that as a class English teachers are regarded as inferior.

What class of instructors should teach freshman composition?

The best instructors in the department, 41 colleges; all the instructors in the department, 5; the best young men, 2; the best young men under senior direction, 2; instructors who are "interested," 2; it depends upon circumstances, 1. As to actual conditions: In 43 colleges freshman composition is taught by 1 dean, 3 department heads, 29 professors, 6 associate professors, 30 assistant professors, 26 instructors, and 2 tutors. In 6 colleges all the English instructors are teaching freshman composition.

Is it well to employ "manuscript readers" or "cheap help"?

By 49 colleges of 179 composition teachers, the practice is approved, while 19 colleges of 86 teachers prefer to leave excess themes unread. As to actual conditions: 36 colleges of 144 teachers employ manuscript readers, and 17 colleges of 77 teachers leave part of their themes unread. Fifteen colleges of 48 teachers arrange to do all the work without extra help, usually by overworking regular instructors.

What is the degree of efficiency of manuscript readers employed?

About 25 per cent show little efficiency, 50 fair, and 25 per cent high. Eleven colleges of 58 teachers have found readers that are completely satisfactory; 23 colleges of 96 teachers have failed to do so.

What are readers paid, and how much are they worth? Six colleges pay them by tuition, 11 by salary, and in 9 they are employed at the expense of individual instructors. In the opinion of 23 colleges of 93 teachers, readers are worth what they cost; 7 colleges of 18 teachers think not. The requests seem to show that it is preferable to employ such help rather than to leave the work undone; that is in proportion to their pay and their preparation and the care exercised in selecting them, manuscript readers are as useful in their place as are other instructors.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Do you favor enlargement of the League of Nations Council so as to include Poland, Spain and other countries, in addition to Germany?

Why is France championing the cause of Poland?

It is argued that the inclusion of Poland, Spain, and South American countries among the permanent members of the Council would create rival Nordic and Latin blocs within the Geneva organization. Do the facts, as far as they are known, sustain such a thesis? What are Nordic and Latin races?

Would a struggle for domination between these two races involve the future of the League? Why?

If the decisions of the League Council must be unanimous, would enlargement tend to prevent unanimity?

(See Monitor of March 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.)

We are in the midst of an era of great consolidations, especially marked in the public utility field, electric light and power companies, telephone and telegraph systems and hydroelectric companies. More recently there has been a merging of food-producing and handling companies. In your opinion, will this result in a cost reduction that will redound to the advantage of the consumer?

Or is the individual store or factory on a competitive basis, with open markets, best for the consumer?

Will this merging movement result in hastening the formation of co-operative selling organizations among the producers of the world's staple products, such as the grains, sugar, and textiles?

(See Monitor of March 5, 6, and Jan. 20, 21, Feb. 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 23.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Supply of Books for London Schools

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE London County Council has done much to encourage a love of literature among the pupils in the London schools, and also to assist teachers in obtaining access to the best books. During the past five years especially, as a recent statement by the education officer shows, the supply of books to elementary schools has been considerably extended. This extension has coincided with a great change in teaching methods, whereby class teaching has given place to individual teaching.

Emphasis was laid, during the latter part of the nineteenth and twentieth century, on oral instruction. Latterly there has been a reaction against a system which implied a passive attitude on the part of the child and active talking on the part of the teacher. It is now recognized that the developing powers of the child need a constant supply of fresh literature upon which to feed, and one of the aims of the London County Council, therefore, has been to make available an ever-increasing amount of reading material, and thus realize the ideal.

As a result of the developments which have taken place during the 20 years of the council's administration, elementary schools are now supplied with books in four different ways: (1) the requisition list, (2) the circulation scheme, (3) the loan collection, (4) the education library.

Each head master or head mistress decides what type of books shall be supplied to the school, subject to the general proviso that no book may, in the ordinary course, be ordered which has not been specifically approved by the council.

The Circulation Scheme

Books requisitioned under the circulation scheme usually remain in the school for half a year. At the end of that time they are collected and sent on to another school and replaced by books which have similarly been in use during the half year elsewhere. The books are not textbooks, but general readers — mainly standard works such as "Robinson Crusoe," "Alice in Wonderland," and the novels of Dickens, Kingsley, and Stevenson. Four sets are allowed to each class in a school each half year. By interchange among classes in the same school a great number of books is put at the disposal of each child. The head mistress of a school in London, S. E., a poor quarter, recently reported that the girls in the top standard had read on an average 53 books each during the previous 12 months.

The loan collection was established some years ago in order to supply reading material to those evening institutes where the students were too poor to buy their own books. The collection has steadily grown and now contains 65,000 books, the majority of these being English classics; there are also some 3400 volumes of modern language reading books, and a large musical section, of 145,000 copies of part songs, cantatas, oratorios and 25,000 copies of instrumental selections. This music is in circulation mainly among the London evening institutes but the simpler items of vocal music are also used in the elementary schools.

Education Library

It is recognized that no school can build up a sufficiently large reference library to satisfy all its needs, so the council has established what is known as the education library at the County Hall. This library is open to members of the council and of the education committee, and all teachers and officers in the London education service. Each member is at liberty to requisition two books for a period of one month. The library contains some 25,000 volumes of a wide range. The books are grouped under 28 headings, including authoritative references to the theory and history of education and all subjects of the curriculum. An annotated catalogue of the library is supplied to every school. In this way the wants of any teacher or pupil, or any class can be met as and when required, and the schools can be sure that none of the needs in the way of books will go unsupplied.

Teaching Problems in Australia

Melbourne, Vic.
Special Correspondence

PROBLEMS confronting teachers in public (non-government) schools in Australasia were discussed at a conference held here at which there were present representatives of all the Australian states and of New Zealand. There were no specific resolutions listed for discussion, but many interesting subjects were dealt with in the endeavor to arrive at a mutual understanding that would be beneficial both to teachers and students.

One resolution was submitted by the chairman, L. A. Adamson, headmaster of Wesley College, Melbourne, and unanimously indorsed. It was as follows: "That the conference desires to express its profound belief in the paramount importance of religion in the education of the young."

The question of the interchange of teachers within the Empire was discussed at length, and the opinion was expressed that by securing the services of teachers from Great Britain and from the other dominions for definite periods, Australian teachers being sent overseas in exchange, great benefits would be derived by the teachers taking part in the exchange movement, by those left behind, and by the schools generally. An endeavor is to be made to secure the co-operation of Britain and the sister dominions in bringing such a scheme into force. Already the Government primary and secondary schools in Victoria have arrangements under which teachers are exchanged with Britain and with Canada.

The training of teachers to secure uniformity was another subject to which much time was devoted. With it was linked the question of evolving a method to enable poor students to secure training as teachers after leaving school. On the subject of training it was pointed out that care must be taken not to impair the individuality of the schools, which should be encouraged. On the other hand it was shown that there were great divergences in the present methods of training. In some church orders teachers were trained for 15 or 16 years.

The question of the registration of teachers evoked a long debate. It was considered that if teachers desired to accomplish anything in the advancement of their professional status it was absolutely essential that they should follow the example of the law, engineering and other professions, which had set up standards of training, and insisted that only those registered should be allowed to practice. In Victoria and Tasmania the registration both of schools and of teachers is compulsory, and it was urged that the other states should follow suit. It was contended, however, that the Victorian system—under which the University High School, where all university students seeking the diploma of education must secure their practical teaching experience, is controlled by the State Educational Department—had not worked satisfactorily.

In the interests of education all states must be asked to free the university schools of education from all restrictions, and to place those conducting them on the same footing as other professors, who were able to express unfettered views.

The relation of the wages board system to the school-leaving age was one of the most vital subjects discussed. Under the Australian system of fixing wages by means of wages boards, it is compulsory to pay certain minimums to employees reaching the age of 21. Employers, therefore, are reluctant to take on inexperienced youths at a greater age than 16, as there would not be sufficient time to train them to make them worth the minimum salary if they were engaged after that. This makes parents chary of keeping their boys at school after they have passed 16, even though they can afford it, and the teachers recommend that it would be advantageous to do so. The parents feel that they might be jeopardizing the whole of the boy's future, and therefore will not take the risk. The consequence is that the commercial world is suffering most severely from the practice. The conference urged that provision should be made under the wages board system for boys who left school at the age of 18 and also for those who attended the university until they were 21.

Nebraska Boys' and Girls' Clubs to Have Reporters

Boys' and girls' club work, which in the beginning consisted merely of such activities as raising an acre of corn, a pig, or baking a cake, has developed many additional phases. One of the most recent is the reporting of farm community news—a new feature this year of club work in Nebraska.

Starting in 1926 each boys' and girls' club in Nebraska has as one of its regular officers a news reporter, whose duties are to circulate announcements of meetings and to write news stories for their home town papers. It is planned, too, as the young reporters develop journalistic ability, that they shall occasionally write longer stories for farm papers.

The club reporters will receive training through county conferences at which representatives of the agricultural extension service will meet and advise them. By this project it is hoped to develop boys and girls who can report farm news in an interesting manner.

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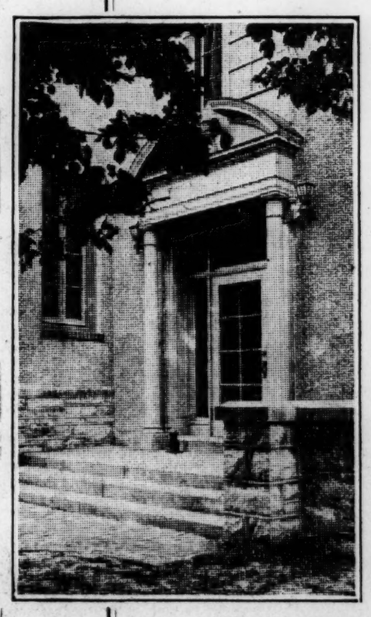

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MORE STEADY MOVEMENT OF SECURITIES

General Trend of Active Stocks Upward—Few Soft Spots

NEW York, March 11 (AP)—Constructive forces were again at work in today's stock market, with the result that general list swung upward under the leadership of the railroad and oil shares.

Chesapeake & Ohio issues were the outstanding features, the common climbing 5 points to 132, and the preferred 3⅜ to 132⅜, both record high levels, on buying influenced by the belief that regardless of whether the Nickel Plate merger went through, the stockholders were entitled to substantially higher payments on the basis of current earnings.

Heavy accumulation of the oils reflected in crude prices in California, the largest producing state in the union.

Atlantic Refining and California Petroleum, each advanced about 3 points, and a number of others sold 1 to 2½ points higher.

General Electric scored an extreme gain of 5½ points, and Cbmmercial Solvents A and B, Air Reduction, American Ice, and United Fruit were among the dozen or so issues to sell 3 to 5 points higher.

Weakness cropped up in the National Cloak and Suit issues, the common dropping Six points to 30 and the preferred 6¾ to 80, and in American Brown Boveri, which dropped 3 points to 35¼, all new low records for the year.

With the exception of the Scandinavian currencies, foreign exchange rates were easier, with sterling opening at $4.83¾.

Bond prices maintained a firm tone in today's trading, with the railroad group supplying the major part of the activity. New York Central-Lake Shore 3½s led the upturn with a 3-point advance, and substantial gains were registered by Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, "Katy" adjustment 5s, Chicago & Alton 3½s, St. Louis-Southwestern 5s and Delaware & Hudson issues.

Oil company liens also joined in a fresh demonstration of strength in response to advancing crude prices and reports of new merger developments. Skelly Oil 6½s ran up 2½ points, and Sinclair 6s about a point.

Trading in the Foreign division was featured by an increased demand for French Government bonds following the announcement that discussions for a refunding of the French debt had been reopened at Washington. Liberty bonds were irregular.

DIVIDENDS

American Typefounders declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

Miller Rubber declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable April 25 to stock of record April 5.

Washburn Wire Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra of ½ of 1 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20. This is the same as paid three months ago.

Dome Mines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

Hood Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 19.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Air Reduction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Independent Pneumatic Tool declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Atlas Plywood Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company declared the regular $1.75 quarterly preferred dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

United Gas Improvement declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Nipissing Mines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

Power Corporation of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Northern New York Utilities declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable March 30 to stock of record March 15.

State Theater Company, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

St. Regis Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Southern Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10, and 1¼ per cent on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 25.

Aluminum Co. of America declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Broadway Central Bank, New York, declared 2½ per cent quarterly dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. Previously 2 per cent quarterly was paid.

American La France Fire Engine Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record March 1, and $1.75 on the preferred.

American Pneumatic Service declared the regular semiannual $1.75 first preferred dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 22.

TICKER ON PACIFIC COAST

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that its stock quotation ticker service between New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles will be put in operation on March 15. Under the extended system, stock, grain, cotton and other market quotations will appear on tickers in San Francisco and Los Angeles a few seconds later than in New York, Chicago, New Orleans and other important points.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE

Preliminary report of Japanese foreign trade for the first ten days of March gives exports at 59,846,000 yen, imports 80,031,000, and imports balance at 20,185,000, which compares with exports of 48,408,000, imports 99,917,000 and imports balance of 51,509,000 in the like period of 1925. Import balance for 1926 to March 10 was 139,315,000, compared with 255,752,000 for the similar period of 1925.

WISCONSIN POWER & LIGHT

Wisconsin Power & Light for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net income of $864,188 after depreciation, tax and charges, equal, after preferred dividends, to $9.04 a share on $5,802,400 common, compared with $532,059, or $8.46 a share, on $3,543,400 common after preferred dividends in 1924.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

NEW YORK, March 11—The statement of First National Stores, Inc., as filed with the New York Stock Exchange, for two months ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows consolidated net earnings of $287,165 after charges.

BUFF, NIAG. & EASTERN POWER

Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation, including subsidiaries, reports for five months ended Dec. 31, 1925, net income of $2,534,993 after depreciation, taxes, interest and dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.11	Last Mar.10
200	Abitibi	79½	79½	79½	79½
100	Abra Straus.	48½	48½	48½	48½
100	Ahumada	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5400	Air Reduc.	119¼	115	119¼	114½
2400	Ajax Rub.	12⅞	12¼	12½	12½
22900	Allied Ch	131⅜	128½	130¾	129⅞
2100	Allis-Chal	87¾	85¾	86½	85½
100	Allis-Ch pf.	109	109	109	..
800	Am Ag Ch.	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	27¼
1400	Am Ag C pf.	83⅞	82⅝	82⅝	82½
300	Am Bk Note.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37¾
200	Am Beet S.	32¼	31¾	31¾	32
1300	Am Bosch	24⅜	24	24⅜	24
100	Am Br Bv pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
800	Am Brake	127½	127	127	127⅛
4400	Am Br Bov.	38	35¼	38	38⅜
11200	Am Can wi.	53	52¼	53	52⅝
900	Am Can	317	316	317	314¾
1200	Am Car	103	101¾	103	103
200	Am Car pf.	128½	128½	128½	..
100	Am Chicle.	46	46	46	43½
100	*Am Ex	126½	126½	126½	124¼
1900	Am@FPw	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	56¼
200	Am@FP pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93
2100	Am Ice	125⅞	122¾	125⅞	122½
100	Am Ice pf.	84	84	84	..
4300	Am Int Crp.	41½	40	41⅜	39⅝
100	Am Linseed.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
200	Am Lins pf.	81	81	81	..
34200	Am Loco	106	104¼	105¼	105¾
100	Am Loco pf.	119	119	119	..
800	Am eMtals.	53	52¾	53	52⅝
200	Am Radiat.	114½	114¼	114½	113
100	Am Republic	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	..
100	Am S Razor	55	55	55	54¾
1700	Am Ship	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8¾
21000	Am Smelt	131⅞	130⅛	131½	130½
400	Am Steel	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	44
1700	Am Sugar.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
100	Am Sug pf.	103	103	103	102½
100	Am Tel & C.	40	40	40	..
300	Am T&T	148¼	148	148	148½
500	Am Type	121	120	120	120
1500	Am WWrks.	55⅜	56⅜	56⅞	56¾
1900	Am Wool	33¾	32¾	33¾	32¼
300	Am Wool pf.	84⅜	81¼	84⅜	82
900	Anaconda	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅞
100	Arch Dan pf.	100	100	100	..
1000	Armour pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
1300	Armour A.	24⅜	24	24¼	24⅛
2900	Armour B.	14½	14⅛	14¼	14½
100	Armour pf.	96½	96½	96½	..
400	Art Loom	55½	55	55½	..
700	Asso DG	46⅛	46	46	47
100	Ass DG 2pf.	108	108	108	108
11800	Asso Oil	58⅝	58½	58⅝	58⅝
1900	Atchison	128⅜	127¾	128⅜	127¾
1300	Atl Birm&A.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
500	Atl Coast L.	230	228½	228½	230
2800	Atl G&WI	46	43⅞	46	43⅝
900	Atl Refin.	104¾	102¼	104¾	101
100	Atl Refin pf.	116½	116½	116½	..
100	Atlas Powd.	56	56	56	..
200	Austin N.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
100	Atlas Tack.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
6900	Baldwin	109⅞	108⅜	109⅞	108
2100	Balt & Ohio	89⅝	89⅛	89⅜	89¼
3800	Barnsdall A.	29	27¾	29	27½
400	Barnsdall B.	26⅛	26	26⅛	25⅞
200	Beechnut	63¼	63	63¼	62⅝
900	Belding	35¾	35½	35¾	35¾
1200	Beth Steel.	42⅞	42½	42⅝	42⅛
300	Booth Fish.	6	6	6	6
200	Briggs	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅛
3500	Br Man Tr.	65⅞	63½	65⅞	63¼
200	Br Man pf.	83	83	83	..
500	Br Un Gas.	74½	74⅜	74½	74½
2100	Brown Shoe.	43⅛	42	43⅛	42
300	Bruns Balke	27½	27½	27½	26¼
100	Burns Br A.	133	133	133	..
100	Burns Br B.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34
700	Butte&Sup	14½	14	14½	13¾
800	Butterick	21¾	19⅝	21¾	19
400	Cal Pack	136¾	134¾	136¾	134
41300	Cal Pet	37⅛	34¼	36⅝	33¾
300	Cal & Ariz	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	..
300	Can Pac	156	155⅞	156	155⅝
3400	Case Thresh.	85¼	83¼	83¼	84
200	Cen Leather.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
800	Cen Lea pf	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	60
1200	Cerro de P.	64⅝	64	64⅝	64⅛
100	Chandler pf.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
100	Chandler M.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
38300	Ches&Ohio	131½	127¾	131½	127⅛
500	Ches&O pf	131½	129	131½	..
900	Chi&Alton	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8
200	Chi&Alt pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
900	Chi Gt West.	10¼	9⅞	10	9½
1700	Chi Gt W pf.	22¼	22	22	22
300	ChiM&SP	12	12	12	12
100	ChiM&SP pf.	18	18	18	18¼
500	ChMSP pf ct.	17	17	17	..
700	Chi&NW	71	70½	71	70¼
200	Chi&NW pf	120	120	120	..
100	Chi Pneu	105	105	105	..
1700	Chi RI	48¼	47½	47½	47½
100	Chi RI 6%	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85
100	Childs	55½	55½	55½	..
900	Chile Cop	33¾	33⅛	33¾	33½
7700	*Chrysler	42¾	42	42¼	42⅛
200	Chrysler A	105⅞	105¾	105¾	105⅞
100	Cluett Pbdy.	69	69	69	..
800	Com Inv Tr.	65	64	64	65¼
1200	ComITr6½pf	96	95¼	95¼	95
1800	Coca Cola	141⅞	145½	141¾	140⅞
400	Colo F&I	31	31	31	31
200	Colo South	56	56	56	55
300	Christ Br	49	49	49	49⅝
500	Col Carbon	65¼	65	65¼	65
2000	Col Gas	80¼	79	80¼	79
100	Col Gas pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..
2500	Com Cred	34	33½	33½	33¾
100	Com Cred pf.	97	97	97	97
100	ComCred pfB	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
300	Com Sol A	144½	143	143	145
1300	Com Sol A	145½	140	145	139
2200	Congoleum	19½	17⅞	19	19¾
700	Con Dist	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
5700	Con Gas	95⅞	95¼	95¾	95¼
400	Con Textile	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
600	Cont Can	81¾	81	81¼	81
1200	Cont Motors	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
1800	Corn Prd	39¼	39	39	39
500	Crucible	72⅜	71¾	72⅜	71¾
300	Cuba Co	47	46½	47	46½
300	Cuba C pf	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	41¾
100	Cuvamel Fr.	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
500	Cub Am S.	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅞
400	Cushman	95½	95	95	..
800	Davison	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛
100	Den R G pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	..
1500	Del Lac&W.	143¾	142¾	143	143¾
600	Del & Hud.	164	164	164	163¾
400	Det Edison	129	129	129	128
1245	Devoe & R.	40¼	40	40¼	41
7600	Dodge A	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	36¼
600	Dodge pf	86⅞	86½	86⅞	86⅜
1500	Dome Mines	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
900	Dupont	224⅝	223¼	223¼	223
400	Dupont deb.	103	103	103	103⅛
300	East Kodak.	109¼	109	109	109
300	Eaton Axle.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
400	Elec Boat	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
2000	Elec Battery	78¼	77⅜	78¼	76½
2100	Elec L&P ct	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
100	El L&P ppd.	103	103	103	..
200	Emer-Br pf.	15	15	15	..
100	End John	69	69	69	69
3800	Erie	30	29¼	29¼	29¾
2700	Erie 1pf	40½	39¾	40¼	40¼
400	Erie 2pf	36¾	36¼	36¾	36½
8000	Fam Play.	124⅞	123¼	124¼	125
1100	Fam Pl pf.	124	124	124	123
1100	Fed Lt&Pw	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	34¾
3700	Fed M&S pf	81	79½	81	71
500	Fisher Bdy.	95	95	95	94¾
200	FirstNatP	39	39	39	39
5700	Fisk Rubber	20⅜	20	20	20¼
300	FiskRub pfct	83	82⅞	83	82
100	FiskR 1pf cv.	102½	102½	102½	102½
3600	Fleischm'nn.	48⅝	48¼	48½	48¼
5100	Foundation	111¾	108	108	110⅜
1700	Fox A	69	67⅛	67⅛	68½
2400	Freeport Tx.	25⅜	24¾	24⅞	24¾
900	Gabriel	40	39¾	40	39⅝
900	Gardner M.	9⅜	9	9	9⅜
1300	Gen Am Tk.	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	48
3100	Gen Asphalt.	66⅞	65½	65¾	65⅜
900	Gen Asph pf.	107	107	107	108¼
6300	Gen Elec	334	329½	331	328½
1800	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11¼	11½	11⅜
13100	Gen Motors.	126¼	125¼	125⅝	125
100	Gen Mot 7%.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
1200	Gen OD Adv	54¾	54	54¾	..
200	Gen ODA ct	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
23400	Gen Pet	59½	58⅝	59⅜	58⅝
200	Gen Rys	69½	69½	69½	69½
2100	Gimbel Br.	64⅜	62⅝	62⅝	63¼
300	Glidden	23	23	23	22⅞
1200	Gold Dust	51⅞	51	51	51¾
5200	Godrich	67⅝	66	66	64⅞
600	Gothim S H	38	37½	38	38
300	Goodyr pf	106⅜	105¼	105¼	106¼
200	Gould Co-op.	20½	20½	20½	20⅛
300	Granby	20⅜	20	20⅜	20
1000	Grt Nor pf.	73½	73	73	73⅜
600	Grt Nor Ore	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25½
100	Grt W Sug.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101¼
100	Guan Sug	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
600	Gulf Mobile.	31¼	30¾	31¼	30½
200	Gulf Mo pf.	101	101	101	..
1400	Gulf Steel	80	79	79	79
2200	Hayes Wh.	44⅜	43	44⅜	43
3200	Howe So	36¼	35½	36¼	35¾
200	Hud Man	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅜
15100	Hudson Mot.	115½	114¼	114¾	114
1700	Hupp Mot	23	22¾	23	22¾
600	Ill Central.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117½
200	IndRef pf.	95	95	95	..
13300	Ind Oil & G.	26⅝	26	26⅝	25⅝
100	Indian Mot.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
2900	Indian Refin	12½	11¾	12⅜	11½
200	InlandSt pf.	111	111	111	111
600	IndRef ct.	11¼	10¾	11¼	..
100	Inspiration.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
1300	Interboro R.	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	38¼
900	Inter Agri.	21⅛	20½	20½	20
1500	InterconAfs.	10⅜	10	19	19¼
1200	Int Business	43½	42⅝	53⅛	43⅜
500	Int Cement.	65	64	65	64
300	Int Comb	47½	46	46⅜	45⅛
5600	Int Harv	124⅞	124	124⅜	123⅞
100	Int Harv pf.	122	122	122	122
500	IntMatch pf	62⅜	62¼	62⅜	63
3000	Int MMar pf	36½	35½	36½	34⅜
2000	*IntNickel.	39⅛	39	39	39⅜
1800	Int Paper	54¼	54	54	53⅞
100	Int Pap 7%.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95
100	Int Shoe	166	166	166	165
3200	Int Tel&T.	121	120	121	119
5000	Jordan Mot.	56½	55¼	55¼	54¾
3000	Kan City So	42⅜	41¾	41¾	41⅞
300	Kan C So pf	62½	62½	62½	..
800	Kayser	42	41	42	40½
1000	Kelly Spring	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
100	Kelly Sp 8%	68	68	68	..
2400	Kennecott	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	54
600	Keystone	1½	1½	1½	..
200	Kinney	74½	74½	74½	72
6300	Kresge	61¼	60¼	60⅞	60¼

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.11	Last Mar.10
1290	Kresge DS.	26	24	26	..
600	Lee Rubber.	11½	11½	11½	11½
1400	Lehn Fink.	36½	35⅞	36	36⅝
100	Lim Loco	61	61	61	60⅛
1000	Loews Inc.	38⅜	38	38¼	37⅝
1500	Loft Inc	10	9¾	9¾	10
200	Loose-W	115	115	115	115
100	Lou G& E A	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛
1100	Lou Oil Ref	16	15½	16	15½
2300	Louis & N.	132	131	131	130½
700	Ludlum Stl.	47	46	46	46½
11600	Mack Tr	128	125¾	128	125½
200	Mackay	132	132	132	132¼
200	Macy	99	98½	99	..
2200	Magma Cop.	41½	41	41½	41
2800	Mallinson	27¼	26¾	26¾	26⅞
2700	Man El Sup	69	67½	67½	69½
600	Man Elv mg	51½	51	51¼	51
100	Man Shirt.	27½	27½	27½	28
3800	Maracaibo	26½	25½	25¾	25½
100	MktStR ppf.	45	45	45	..
19200	Marland Oil.	57⅛	55⅞	56⅜	56½
1100	Marlin Rock	33	32⅜	33	32⅜
1300	Mart-Parry.	21⅜	20½	20⅜	20
2800	Math Alkali	85⅜	84½	85¼	83¾
700	May Dpt St.	124⅞	124	124⅞	123
200	Maytag	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21
300	McIntyre	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25¼
300	Mex Seabd.	8½	8¼	8¼	8
200	Miami Cop	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
200	Midland pf.	126¼	126	126¼	126
14900	Mid Cont	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	31⅞
1300	Mid States	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	Miller R.	42	40¾	42	42
5000	Mo K&T	40¼	39⅛	40	39
5200	Mo KT pf.	91½	98¾	91½	88½
4600	Mo Pac	32⅞	32	32¼	32½
3100	Mo Pac pf.	79¾	79	79¼	78⅞
4700	Mont Ward.	73	72½	72½	72½
900	Moon Mot.	33⅝	33½	33½	33½
500	Mother Lode	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
1900	Motometer	44¼	43⅞	44	43⅝
100	Mot Wheel.	30¼	30	30	30
2200	Motion Pic.	23	22¾	22¾	23
200	Murry oBdy	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
9600	Nash Mot	61⅜	60	61⅛	60¼
1800	Nat Bisc	84¼	82⅞	43½	82⅞
100	Nat Bis pf.	128½	128½	128½	..
1000	Nat Clo&S.	36	30	30	36
700	Nat C&S pf	86	80	80	86¾
400	Nat Dairy	66½	66½	66½	66¼
600	Nat Enam.	31⅜	31	31	31
700	NatCPA ct.	45¾	45⅜	45⅜	45⅝
1900	Nat Supply.	65	62⅛	64	62
10700	Nat P&L	23⅞	23½	23¾	23
200	Nev Cons	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
2600	NY Air Br.	44½	43⅝	44¼	44
100	do A	59	59	59	..
2700	NY Canners.	44¾	42½	44¾	42⅞
5700	NY Central.	126¾	125⅞	126¾	126
200	NY C&StL.	155	154¾	154¾	155
100	NY C&SL pf	93	93	93	96
100	NY Dock pf.	70	70	70	..
1700	NY NH&H.	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	37½
110	NY Ry ct.	357½	355	355	353½
100	Norf South.	32	32	42	..
1500	Norf&West	148	147¾	148	147
8500	North Am	55½	54⅝	54⅝	54⅞
100	North A pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅝
200	NoTEd pf	93½	93½	93½	..
900	North Pac	72	71½	71½	71⅞
100	Norwalk T.	13⅜	18⅜	13⅜	12⅞
900	Omnibus	20	19½	20	19½
100	Onyx H pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
3100	Oppenheim	60½	60	60	68⅞
100	Orpheum C.	28½	28½	28½	28½
400	Oilwell	34	33	34	..
700	Otis Elev	121¾	120	121¾	..
500	Otis Steel	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
100	Otis Steel pf.	100	100	100	100
100	Outlet Co pf	99½	99½	99½	..
100	Owens Bot.	64⅛	64	64⅛	64
500	Pac G rts.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13500	Pac Oil	56¼	55	55⅝	54½
2900	Paige Det	22½	22	22	22½
8900	*Pan-Am B	66⅞	65⅝	66⅞	66
1200	Pan-Am WB	40⅜	39½	40⅜	39½
2300	Pathe Ex A	70⅝	69½	70⅝	70
2300	Penn RR	52⅛	52	52⅛	51⅞
900	Penn Seabd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Peoples Gas.	121	121	121	121
16100	Pere Marq.	88½	86	87¼	87⅜
800	Pere M pf.	76⅞	76	76	75⅞
2600	Phil Co	65¼	64	64½	64
300	Phila Read.	40⅞	40½	40½	..
18600	Phillips Pet	46⅜	46	46⅜	46¼
7100	Pierce-Ar	33¾	32⅞	33⅛	32¾
1100	Pierce-A pf	96⅝	95¾	96⅝	95⅛
200	Pierce O pf	1½	1⅜	1½	..
200	Pitts C pf.	77⅛	77	77	77⅛
100	Pitts-Util pf	15	15	15	15
100	Pitts-U pf ct	14½	14½	14½	..
200	Pitts W V.	106	106	106	106
2900	Postum C.	93	91½	91½	91
400	Press Steel.	62½	62	62½	61½
100	Prod & Ref	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅛
1600	Pub Serv	80½	79¾	80½	80
1300	Pub Serv rts	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
300	Pub S EG pf	98	98	98	98
200	Pullman	158	157¾	157¾	158½
9000	Pure Oil	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	28
800	Radio	38½	38	38	37⅜
39700	Ry Steel Sp	68⅜	67	68	66⅝
100	Ry Steel pf.	120	120	120	..
1600	Ray Copper	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞
500	Reading	84¼	83¾	84¼	83
200	Readg 2 pf.	40½	40⅜	40⅜	40½
100	Reading rts.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
600	Reid I Cr.	52	51½	51½	52
1000	Rem Type.	109¼	107½	108	108
100	Rem T 2pf.	108½	108½	108½	108
400	Replogle Stl.	11⅞	11¾	11¾	..
900	Repub Stl.	57	56½	57	56½
400	Reynolds S.	7	7	7	7
600	Robert Reis.	15	14½	15	13¼
100	Rossia Ins.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	93
300	Royal Dutch	52¼	52¼	52¼	52
100	Safety Cable	47½	47½	47½	47½
1200	StL SW.	66½	65½	65½	65½
100	StL SW pf.	74	74	74	..
200	Savage A.	86	85	86	83
21900	Seabd rts	½	¼	¼	¼
1400	Seabd AL	40¾	40½	40¾	40¼
500	Seagrave	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
600	Sears Roe.	209½	208	209½	207¾
200	Shattuck Co	55½	55	55	56¾
5900	Shell Union.	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	25⅝
500	Simmons	49½	49⅛	49⅛	..
100	Simmons pf.	108½	108½	108½	..
4200	Simms Pet.	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	23¾
17100	Sinclair	23½	22¾	23⅜	22⅝
4000	Skelly Oil.	29⅞	28⅝	29⅜	28½
700	Sloss Shef.	118½	118	118	118
4700	So Dairies B	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	..
900	So Pacific.	100⅜	100	100¼	100¼
2000	So Railway.	114⅞	113⅞	114	114¾
500	Sy Ry pf.	89½	89¼	89¼	89½
1700	Spicer Co.	28⅜	27½	27½	28
1700	Spicer Co.	28¾	27½	27½	28⅛
1600	Sta Gas	57½	56⅞	57¼	57½
100	Sta Gas pf.	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55½
700	Sta Mill	76	76	76	73
13100	Sta Oil Cal.	57⅞	56⅝	57½	55½
5800	Sta Oil NJ.	42½	42⅛	42⅜	42
400	Sta O NJ pf	118¼	118	118¼	118¼
100	Sta Pl Glass	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
2100	St-Warner	84½	83¼	84	83⅝
300	Stromberg	69¾	69	69¾	68
3700	Studebaker.	58½	58⅛	58¼	58
3700	Studebaker	58½	58⅛	58¼	58
200	Sub Boat	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
800	Sun Oil	35	35	35	34¾
100	Symington	10½	10½	10½	10½
1100	Tenn Cop	14	13¾	14	13¾
3400	Tex Co	52½	52⅛	52½	52¼
1800	Tex Gulf S	136⅜	134¼	135	134½
3700	Tex&Pac	54¼	53¼	54	53⅝
3400	Tex P Coal.	15¼	14½	15¼	14⅝
100	Thmpsn JR	46	46	46	46
100	The Fair	31	31	31	31½
3600	Third Ave	40½	39¾	40¼	39¾
3300	Tidewater	35½	35⅛	35½	35
300	Timken	52½	52½	52½	52⅝
200	Trans Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
200	Under Type	58	57¾	57¾	58½
400	Un Bag&P.	53⅛	53	53	53⅜
6700	Un Oil Cal	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	42¾
1400	Un Cara C.	82	80¾	81½	80¾
500	Un Pac	145¾	145½	145¾	145¼
800	Un Tk Car.	91¼	90	90¼	89½
1600	Uni Alloy St	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	30½
300	Uni Fruit	273	271	273	270
100	Uni Paperbd	36	36	36	36½
200	US CI Pipe	180	180	180	178
11200	US Dist	51½	50¼	50¾	49
600	US Hoffman	54¾	53⅛	54¾	53⅞
1200	US Ind Alco	54	53⅝	54	53⅝
700	US Reality.	58⅛	57½	58	57⅜
14200	US Rubber.	77¼	76⅛	76½	76¼
700	US Rub pf	106⅞	105½	106⅞	106
1200	US Smelt	44⅞	43⅞	44¾	43⅞
33200	Us Steel	126⅝	125⅝	126¼	125⅜
100	US Steeli pf	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125
300	Univ Pipe	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
100	Univ P pf.	72	72	72	..
400	Va-C C n wi	21¼	20¾	20¾	20¾
300	V-C6% pf wi	61	61	61	61⅜
100	Va-C C pf ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
200	V-C7% pf wi	95½	95¼	95½	..
200	Va IC&C	45	44	45	..
100	Vanadium	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30½
4900	Vivadou	30¼	29	30	29½
1900	Wabash	43¼	43	43¼	43⅜
2500	Wab pf A	73¼	72½	73¼	72⅜
200	Waldorf	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18¼
100	Ward Bk A.	165	165	165	..
2000	Ward Bk B	64⅜	63¼	63½	65
500	Weber & H.	62	61⅞	62	61½
700	W Md	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
400	W Pac	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
500	W Pac pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80¾
100	West Union.	141	141	141	..
2400	Westg A B.	119½	116	119½	116¾
1000	Westg Elec.	72¾	72⅛	72¾	72¼
100	W Penn E pf	99	99	99	..
100	Weston In.	17½	17½	17½	18
4000	Wheeling	25¼	24¼	25¼	24½
1200	Wheeling pf.	43	42	43	42
1100	White Eagle	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
3500	White Mot.	78⅜	77⅞	78¼	77⅜
900	Whi Met rts	4¾	4⅜	4½	4⅛
700	Whi Rock ct	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	33½
500	Wick Sp ct.	2½	2½	2½	..
11800	Willys-Over.	28¼	27⅞	27¾	27¾
400	Wilson ct	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
600	Woolworth	187½	186¼	187½	186
1500	Wor Pump.	30⅜	29¾	30½	30½
400	Wright Aer.	28	28½	28⅜	28½
4100	Yellow Cab.	31	30½	31	30½
200	Yel Cab pf.	95	95	95	..
1500	Youngst'n	80⅜	79½	80¾	79

ASSOCIATED GAS-MANILA ELEC.

Associated Gas Company, which controls the Manila Electric Company, has sent a letter to the holders of Manila Electric first and refunding 7 per cent bonds, offering to exchange bonds at $115 into Associated Gas 7 per cent preferred at par; that is, 11½ shares of preferred for each $1000 bond.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.11	Last Mar.10
50	Amerada C.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
100	Am Pneu	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
100	Am Pneu pf	23½	23½	23½	22½
87	Am Sugar	74⅝	74¼	74¼	74⅝
45	Am Sugar pf	102½	102½	102½	..
67	Am T & T.	148¼	147⅞	148	148⅜
40	Am Woolen.	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	32⅛
65	Am Wool pf	82	81¼	81½	..
100	Arcadian	.40	.40	.40	.50
20	Ariz zCom	11½	11½	11½	..
1760	Bingham	52	51	51⅞	51
50	Bos El 2 pf.	107	107	107	..
20	Bigelow-H.	92	92	92	92
160	Cal Pet Corp	36¾	34½	36¾	33½
25	Cop Range.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
95	Dodge M.	36	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
25	East SS.	78	78	78	7½
291	E Mass Ry.	56	55	55½	54½
5	E Mass A.	45½	45½	45½	45½
10	E Mass B.	61	61	61	..
200	Economy	25¾	25	25¾	25
45	Edison Elec.	228	227	228	228
220	First Na S.	39	38⅞	39	39⅛
1755	Gillette	103½	102⅛	102⅜	102⅝
91	Hood Rub.	64	63½	63½	64½
155	Island Crk.	167	166	167	166
15	Keweenah	.65	.65	.65	.65
9	Lake Copper	90	90	90	..
15	Me Cent.	57	57	57	57
10	Mass Consol	.40	.40	.40	.40
80	Mass Gas.	85½	85	85	85
100	May Old Col	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
70	Mex Inv	8	8	8	..
5	Miami	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
20	Mohawk	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	32¾
30	NA Util pp.	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	24⅞
685	Nash wi	61¼	60⅛	61¼	60⅛
12	Nat Leather	4	4	4	..
250	Nelson Corp	25¼	25	25¼	..
280	New C'nelia.	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
398	NE Tel	115	114¼	114¾	111
5	NE Pub Ser	90	90	90	90
138	New Riv pf.	62¼	61	62¼	..
575	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
10	Ojibway	.55	.55	.55	.55
52	Old Domin.	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
10	Plant T Co.	51	51	51	..
50	Pac Mills	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	Quincy Min.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Rockland pf.	98	98	98	98
110	Swedish Am.	103¾	103	103	104
5	Swift Inter.	20	20	20	19½
72	Swift & Co.	115	114½	114½	115
40	US & FS pp.	73½	73½	73½	..
260	Tower	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
1218	UniFruit, wi	111½	109½	111½	109¼
34	Uni Shoe	50¼	50	50¼	50⅝
11	Uni Shoe pf	28½	28½	28½	..
180	US Rubber	77¼	76¼	76¾	76
505	Utah Apex	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
1500	Utah Metals	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
5	Uni Twist D	12	12	12	12
1924	Waldorf	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18⅝
95	Walworth	21	20¾	21	..
77	Walth'm pf.	58	56½	56½	58½
10	Walth'm ppf	107	107	107	..
55	War Bros.	47	46¾	47	..
105	Westingh'se.	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	72⅛
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 5s.	101	101	101	100¾
50000	E Mass B 5s	65	65	65	66
2000	KCM&B 5s.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	..
1000	MassG4½s'31	96½	96½	96½	99
2000	Miss Riv 5s.	100	100	100	100
2000	Pocahon 7s	105	105	105	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ace	.29	.29	.29
Alamos	.86	.82	.85
Black Hawk	.10	.10	.10
Boston & Mont	.28	.26	.28
Cheyenne	.81	.78	.81
Crystal Cop	.42	.42	.42
Col Emer	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Electric Bond	70	69	70
Eastern Smelt	.03½	.03½	.03½
General M	.85	.83	.83
Iron Cap	3½	3½	3½
Ilaho	3¾	3⅝	3½
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Juno	1	1	1
No Ohio	18	17⅞	18
Paymaster	.98	.97	.98
Per Pet	.58	.57	.58
Rickenbacker	6¾	6¾	6¾
Stutz	29¾	29¾	29¾
San Juan	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Strub deb 7s	110	110	110
Torchlite	8	8	8
Trans Lux	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Un Verde Ext	29½	29½	29½
Verde Mines	.15	.14	.14
Union	.68	.67	.68
W Comstock	1¼	1¼	1¼

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4¼%	4¼%
Outside com'l paper	4¼@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	4¾	4¾
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4¾@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	65¾c	66c
Bar silver in London	30⅞d	30⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11d	84s 10½d
Mexican dollars	50⅞c	50¾c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$70,000,000	$959,000,000
Year ago today	66,000,000	...
Balances	27,000,000	80,000,000
Year ago today	23,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	25,307,288	73,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks —	
30 days	3⅝@3¼
60 days	3¾@3⅝
90 days	3¾@3⅝
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4¼@4

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Prague	6
Philadelphia	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
St. Louis	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	7½	Warsaw	12
Calcutta	6	Oslo	6
Berlin	8	Paris	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86	4.8648
French francs	.0363½	.0365	.193
Belgian francs	.0154½	.0154	.193
Swiss francs	.1925	.1925	.193
Lire	.0401⅞	.040⅝	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4008	.4009	.402
Sweden	.2682	.2682	.268
Norway	.2180	.2165	.268
Denmark	.2608	.2597	.268
Spain	.1409½	.1410½	.193
Portugal	.0545	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0136½	.0137½	.193
Austria	.14¼	.14¼	.1407
Argentina	.4025	.4027	.4245
Brazil	.1460	.1456	.3244
Poland	.1400	.1400	.1930
†Hungary	.014¼	.014¼	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176½	.0176½	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.2026
Rumania	.0043¾	.0043¾	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7312½	.7337½	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5612½	.5662½	.78
Bombay	.3674	.3675	.4866
Yokohama	.4522	.4545	.4984
Uruguay	1.0256	1.0256	1.0342
Chile	.1201	.1204	.365
Peru	3.90	3.90	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	.99⅝	.99¾	1.00

†Per thousand.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	18.52	18.65	18.52	18.58	18.64
July	17.95	18.07	17.95	18.03	18.05
Oct.	17.24	17.35	17.23	17.31	17.28
Dec.	16.94	17.03	16.92	17.00	16.97
Jan.	16.94	17.02	16.92	16.96	16.96

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	9.37	9.42	9.35	9.42	9.46
May	9.32	9.36	9.27	9.35	9.39
July	9.24	9.28	9.20	9.28	9.32
Oct.	9.01	9.06	8.98	9.04	9.07
Dec.	8.89	8.93	8.89	8.93	8.36
Jan.	8.90	8.92	8.88	8.92	8.95

Spots 9:81, down 7. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 5000; (American) 3800.

The Motor Situation

with individual articles on General Motors—Hudson—Nash is discussed in our current *INVESTMENT NEWS*

Send free on request—Write for Bulletin M-23

Careful attention given to small accounts

Paul Johnson & Co.

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

Sales in hundreds	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	1:30
1	Aero Supply 'B'	11	11	11
1	Alabama Bt So Ry	98½	98½	98½
40	z do pf	99	99	99
1	Allied Packers	2½	2½	2½
1	Am Gas & El new	80	80	80
1	do pf	93½	93½	93½
1	Am Haw S S	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	Am Lt & Trac.	217½	212	217
23	Am Pow & Lt new	60¼	59½	59½
10	z do pf	93½	93½	93½
10	zAm Rolling Mills.	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜
2	Am Superpow 'A'.	25	25	25
15	do 'B'	27⅜	26⅝	27
1	Asso G & E nw.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
2	Atlantic Fruit Co.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1	Auburn Auto	62	62	62
5	Borden Co new	102	100	102
1	Bradleyy Fireproof	1	1	1
1	Bridgeport Mach.	11	11	11
1	Brill Corp 'A'	42	42	42
7	Brooklyn City RR	8⅜	8¼	8¼
2	Canada D G A nw.	47	47	47
3	Car Lght & Pow.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
3	Central Steel	69	67⅞	69
5	Centrif P Corp.	23	23	23
4	Chicago Nip Mfg A	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
15	Momwlth Pow new	34½	34⅜	34¼
3	Comwlth Pwr war	46½	45¾	46
1	Cons Dairy Prod.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5	Gon G&ElBalt ne.	50¼	50	50¼
3	Cont'l Baking A.	109	108⅞	109
190	Cont Bak B	20⅞	19¾	20¼
4	Cont Baking pf.	97⅞	96⅝	97¾
3	Courtaulds Ltd	32⅞	32¾	32¾
1	Curtiss Aero & Mo	21	21	21
1	Dubilier C&R new	7½	7½	7½
1	Durant Motors	10	10	10
2	Duz Co Inc A	20	19¾	20
2	Duz Co Inc vtc	20	19½	20
30	El Bond & Shr n.	70⅜	68½	70
30	z EB&Shr pf	105¾	105½	105⅜
40	Elec Investors	50⅝	48¾	48¾
15	Electric Refrigtn.	68	66	66
8	Eng Pub Serv	27	26	27
1	Eng PS ppf	101½	101½	101½
1	Eng P S fpf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4	Fageol Motors Co.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
20	z Fajardo Sugar	150	149	149
2	Fed Fin B	14	14	14
50	z Firstn T&R 7%pf	99	99	99
10	Forhan Co.	18⅜	18	18¼
25	Foundtn Co For.	23⅜	21¼	22
4	Fox Theatre A	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
1	Freed-Eise	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	FreshmanCo., Chs.	20½	20½	20
30	Gen Bak Corp A.	66⅜	65	66⅜
40	Gen Bak Corp B.	10⅜	10¼	10
2	Gen Ice Cream	52½	52⅜	5[illegible]
1	Georg Lt Pr & Ry	64	64	64
12	Gillette Saf Raz.	104	102	102
3	Glen Alden Coal	158¼	157½	158¼
33	Goodyr T&R	39½	38⅛	38⅛
1	Grimes R&C Rec	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Horn&Hardart	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
10	Indust Rayon A	16¼	15⅝	16¼
2	Inter Conc Indust	7½	7½	7½
12	Inter Util B	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
50	zJohns Manville	142	142	142
1	Kraft Cheese	71	71	71
2	Lehigh Coal&Nav	109⅜	109	109⅜
61	Lehigh P Sec new	15⅞	15¼	15½
2	Lehigh Val Cl ctfs	39	39	39
11	Mesabi Iron	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8	Mid West Util	122	121	121
20	zMid W Util pr ln.	118	117½	117½
30	zMid W Util pf	108	108	108
2	Midland Stl Co.	48	47½	48
1	Midvale Stl Del.	24½	24½	24½
1	Mohawk & Hud P	26	26	26
1	Munic Service	13	13	13
14	Music Master	2	1⅝	1¾
5	Nat Elec Pow A.	21¾	21¼	21¼
1	Nat Pow&Lt pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Nat Pub Serv A.	19½	19½	19½
1	Nat Pub Serv B.	13	13	13
1	Nep. Meters Co NJ	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	zN J Zinc	199	199	199
3	NY Tel 6½% pf.	112¼	112	112
21	No'east Pow	26	25	25⅝
48	Nor Ohio Pow	18⅝	17¾	17¾
3	No Sta Pow A	113⅜	113	113⅜
1	Ohio Brass B	78	78	78
2	Pac Steel Boiler	13½	13½	13½
3	Puget Snd P&L	55¾	55	55¾
2	Purity Bak "A"	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
2	do "B"	35⅞	35½	35⅞
2	Reo Motor Car	22⅞	22¾	22¾
1	Repub Mot Tr ctfs	8	8	8
4	Rickenbac Mot Co	6⅞	6⅜	6¾
5	Sears Roebuck, n.	52¼	52⅛	52¼
5	Servel Corp	25	24⅝	24⅝
1	Sierra Pacific Elec	25	25	25
1	Silica Gel Corp vtc.	16	16	16
30	zSinger Mfg	370	360	370
1	Singer Mfg Ltd.	6¾	6¾	6¾
8	S-E Pw & Lt war	11½	11¼	11¼
6	South Cal Edison.	124⅜	123⅝	123⅝
50	zSoth Cal Ed B pf	97½	97½	97½
5	Soth Cal Ed new	31⅝	31¼	31¼
1	South Dairies "A"	51	51	51
1	South Ice & U "A"	29	29	29
1	Sparks Withgton	21½	21½	21½
1	Stand Pub "A"	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3	Stutz Mot Car Am	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛
2	Swift & Co.	114	113¼	114
5	Swift Internatl	19⅞	19¾	19¾
20	zzTampa Elec Co.	313¾	313¾	313¾
1	Thompson Ra vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23	Trans Lux Day P	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
2	Trumbell Steel	12⅞	12½	12½
10	zTubArtif S B ctfs	200½	220½	200½
1	Unit Elec Coal ctfs	35	35	35
61	Unit Gas Improv.	104¾	101	102½
101	Unit Lt & P "A"	90	84⅞	88
1	U S Rub Reclaim	17¾	17¾	17¾
22	White Sew M pf.	46⅞	38	46
4	Wilson & Co new.	10½	9¼	9¼
14	Yel Taxi Cab NY.	13¼	12⅞	13¼
	STANDARD OILS			
16	Anglo-Am ctfs nw	17¼	17	17¼
4	Chesebrough Mfg.	69	69	69
19	Continental Oil	22¾	22¾	22¾
20	zGalena Sig Oil	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	do pf old	93	93	93
20	z do pf new	78	78	78
17	Humble Oil & Ref.	89⅞	88¼	88½
7	Humble Oil new	65½	64¼	64¼
10	zIllinois Pipe Line	144	144	144
7	Imperial Oil Can.	35½	35¼	35¼
2	Indiana P Line	69¾	69½	69¾
31	International Pet.	32¼	31⅞	32
50	zNorthern P L	77½	77½	77½
3	Ohio Oil	62½	62	62
8	Prairie O & G new.	57	56½	56½
61	Stand O Cal wi	56	55¼	55½
23	Stand O Ind	64⅜	64¼	64⅜
2	Stand O Kansas	31⅜	31	31⅜
1	Stand O ¾en	120½	120½	120½
15	Stand O NY	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝
50	zSwan & Fin O C.	19	19	19
6	Vacuum Oil	101½	100½	101⅜
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
6	Am Contrld Oilfds	6½	6⅛	6½
22	Am Maracaibo	9⅛	8½	9
1	Beacon Oil	17½	17½	17½
1	Cardinal Petrolm.	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Carib Syndicate	15¾	15½	15½
19	Cities Serv new	42⅛	41¾	41¾
2	do pf	83½	83¼	83½
1	do 'B' pf	7¾	7⅜	7⅜
43	Colombia Synd nw	2⅛	2¼	2¼
1	Creole Syndicate	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
8	Crown Central	3	3⅞	3
2	Euclid Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	Gibson Oil	5	4¾	5
6	Gulf O Corp Pa.	85⅜	84½	85¼
79	Lago O Trans 'A'	21⅜	20¾	20¾
1	Lago Petroleum	11	11	11
15	Leonard Oil	10¼	10	10
9	Lion Oil Ref	24½	23½	24½
1	Margay Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
21	Mexican Panuco	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
3	Mountain Prod	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
1	New Bradford	6½	6½	6½
2	New M & Ar L Co	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15	Peer Oil	1½	1⅛	1⅛
7	Pennok O C	21	20⅞	21
8	Red Banks O	20	19¾	20
3	Reiter Foster C.	19	18¾	18¾
1	Salt Crk Prod	31½	31½	31½
34	Tidewater Asso wi	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
5	Tidew pf wo	99⅝	98⅞	98⅞
102	Venezuelan Petrol	7	6⅞	6¾
3	Warner Quinlan	27¼	27	27
2	Wilcox Oil & Gas	25	25	25
	MINING			
12	Bingham Mines	52	51	51⅛
20	zCons Min & Smlt	210	210	210
2	Cresson Gold	2½	2⅜	2⅜
33	Engineers Gold Mi	15¾	14½	15
2	Hecla Min	17⅝	17¾	17¾
6	Kay Copper	2	2	2
1	Kerr Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	New Cornelia	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Newmont Mining	53	53	53
3	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Noranda Mines	14	13⅝	13⅝
3	So Am P & G	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Utah Apex	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
	DOMESTIC BONDS			
4	Allied Packer 8s	80	79	79
2	Allied Packer 6s	72	72	72
35	Am G & El 6s	99¾	99½	99½
9	Am Po & Lt 6s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
5	Anaconda Cop 6s.	102⅝	102½	102½
7	Asso Gas & El 6s.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
12	Asso Sim Hdw 6½s	95½	95½	95½
15	Atl G&WI 5s	71⅛	71	71
1	Beaver Board 8s	96	96	96
6	Bell Tel of Can 5s.	100¼	100¼	100½
6	Beth Stl Es '35	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Boston & Maine 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Buf Gen El 5s	101	101	101
1	Can Na R Equip7s.	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Cities Service 6s	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Cities Serv 7s C.	130½	130½	130½
13	Cities Serv 7s D.	103½	103½	103½
9	Cit Serv P&L 6s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2	Con Gas Balt 5½s.	105	105	105
1	Con Textile 8s	87	87	87
10	Eitgn Schild Co 6s	98½	98½	98½
4	El Refrig 6s	102⅜	102¼	102
5	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	98¼	98¼	98¼
15	Fla Pr & Lt 5s	93½	93½	93½
67	Gen Pet 5s	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
15	Gdyr T&Rb 5s'28.	98¼	98⅛	98¼
8	Gulf Oil 5s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
16	Inld Stl 5½s'45	98¾	98½	98¾
3	Laclede Gas 5½s	99	99	99
25	Lib,McN&Lib 7s	104½	104½	10[illegible]
6	Manitoba 7s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Manito Ltd 5½s n	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Mass G Co 5½'46	101¼	101¼	110¼
23	Nor Stat P cvt 6½s	105½	104	
33	No St P cvt 6½s	115½	114¾	115½
1	Ohio Pw 5s B	95	95	95
6	Pan-Am Pet 6'40	102	101¾	102
65	Para B'way 5½'51	96¼	86	96¼
2	Penn Pow Lt 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Phila Rap Tr 6s	99½	99½	99½
17	Phila El 5½s wi	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9	Pure Oil 6½s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Schulte RE Co 6 n	97	97	97
5	do 6s ww	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1	Shawsheen 7s	100½	100½	100½
3	So'east P&L 6 ww	91¾	91¼	91¼
16	Stand Oil NY 6½s.	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
3	Sun Oil 5½s	99¼	99¼	99¼
15	Swift & Co 5s	97⅝	97½	97⅝
5	Un Rys Hav 7½	110	110	110
5	US Rub 6¼s 1929	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜
25	Vacuum Oil 7s	104	104	104
1	Walworth Co 6½s	96	96	96
2	Walworth Co 6s'45	95	95	95
63	WhiteSewMac6s'36	95⅞	95	95
	FOREIGN BONDS			
4	Antioquia,Colom7s.	91⅞	91½	91⅞
7	CityCologne6½s'50.	87	86½	86½
7	City Dresden 7s	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
2	CHeidelberg7½s'50	98½	98½	98½
1	City Oslo 5½s'46	97½	97½	97½
9	Est RR France 7s	82½	82¼	82¼
10	EuroMortgage7½s.	96	95⅞	96
3	FrenchNMailSS7s.	81¼	81¼	81¼
12	GenElGermany6½s	97¾	97½	97¾
7	GrtConsElPw6½s.	85¾	85½	85¾
3	HamburgEl7s'35	95¼	95¼	95¼
3	IndusBkFinland7s.	98½	98½	98½
6	Krupp(Fried)7s	93¼	93	93
2	Medellin,Colom8s	100	100	100
36	PvBuenosA7½s,wi	100½	100⅜	100⅜
10	PvSanteFe,Ar,ex 7s	94¼	94	94
19	Rheinelbe Un 7½s.	94	94	94
12	SaxonStateMtg7s	94	93½	94
5	Siemens&Hak7s'28.	99	98¾	98¾
8	Siemens&Hak7s'35.	97	96½	96½
10	Solvay&Co6s	103½	103½	103½
1	ThyssenI&StWks7s	97	97	97
10	Tietz Leonh 7½s	87	86⅛	86⅛
6	Westp'liaUE6½s'50	87	86⅛	86⅛

z Actual sales.

WHEAT PRICES HAVE DECIDED ADVANCE

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Fresh upturns here in wheat prices today resulted from higher quotations at Liverpool and from further buying by houses with eastern connections. Poor grading of Argentine shipments was a bullish factor, and with offerings here light the advance was easily attained. On the upturn May went to about 7c a bushel above yesterday's botton figures.

The opening, ⅜ to 2c higher, May (new) $1.61@1.61¾, and July $1.39¾ @1.40¼, was followed by a decided further gain.

Selling from yesterday's buyers made the corn market easy. Better weather also was a bearish influence. After opening unchanged to ½c up, May 78⅝@78¾c, corn sagged all around to below yesterday's finish.

Oats were firmer, sympathizing with wheat. The opening was unchanged to ⅛c net higher, May 39⅞@40c, and the market held near to the initial range.

Provisions developed some strength, notwithstanding lower quotations on hogs.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORP.

Annual report of Industrial Finance Corporation shows net of $587,092 and accrued earnings in companies in which it has holdings of $551,327, making total net and accrued earnings $1,138,419. After dividends of $304,021 on debenture and preferred stocks, net value of assets, in excess of liabilities, increased $834,398, or more than 66 2-3 per cent of common outstanding.

EMPLOYEES BUYING STOCK

NEW YORK, March 11—E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, announced yesterday that under this year's savings and stock ownership plan, 38,473 employees have applied for a total of 76,536 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of the corporation at $101 per share.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION

New England Transportation Company, motorbus subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, has increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, by authorizing 5000 additional shares, none of which will be issued at present. The entire previous authorized capital of 10,000 shares is now outstanding.

JORDAN ADVANCES PRICES

NEW YORK, March 11—Jordan Motor Car Company has advanced prices $100 to $150, with four-passenger roadster listed at $1845, compared with $1695; four-passenger Victoria $1945, compared with $1845, and five-passenger sedan $1945, compared with $1845.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE

LONDON, March 11—Board of Trade figures show British February foreign trade as follows: Imports, £96,845,000, compared with £117,689,000 in January; exports, £62,814,000, compared with £60,380,000, and re-exports £13,221,000, compared with £11,742,000 in January.

STANDARD OIL OF KANSAS

Standard Oil of Kansas net profit of $494,296 after depreciation and after taxes for 1925 is equal to $1.54 a share (par $25) on $8,000,000 stock.

ROCK ISLAND ORDERS ENGINES

CHICAGO, March 11—Rock Island has placed orders for 10 mikado and 10 mountain type locomotives with the American Locomotive Company.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852

Consumer Confidence

Customer ownership means not only an opportunity to invest; it indicates also the confidence which the customers have in the company that serves them.

Customer ownership among public utilities began about 1914, but it did not develop actively until after the World War. In 1919 there were 45,000 customer owners in the electric light and power industry as a whole; at the end of 1925 there were approximately 1,307,000—a twenty-nine fold increase.

The customer investors in the Associated System during the same period increased from some 600 to approximately 21,000—a thirty-six fold increase, reaching a ratio of 1 investor to every 13 customers.

The management of the Associated System prizes the confidence which the consumers—those who know the company and its daily business methods—have in it, and realizes its obligation in maintaining a sound, growing business.

We invite inquiry regarding opportunities for expanding your business by locating in territories served by properties of the

Associated Gas and Electric Company

For information concerning Associated facilities and securities, write to its subsidiary and ask for our booklet, "Interesting Facts."

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC SECURITIES CO.
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York

WE ANNOUNCE THAT
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First Mortgage Fifteen-Year 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A"

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Through safe, non-fluctuating bonds, profitable interest, and a comprehensive investment service we can offer you distinct relief from all ordinary investment worries.

6%

Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2% paid by Borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co. (1632)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Bldg., Detroit

Are Your Money and Income Insured?

They deserve protection more than anything else you have.

True diversification of your money, placed in honest representative securities of many different businesses in different states, is insurance for your money.

One class of securities deserving a place in your investment program is the

FIRST MORTGAGE 8% GOLD BONDS

Conservatively drawn and issued on improved business and semi-business properties in the centers of Miami and West Palm Beach, by the

Baldwin Mortgage Co.

Congress Building, Miami, Fla.
Coral Gables *Orlando*
West Palm Beach
Established in Miami 10 Years Ago

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT
(Earnings of Subsidiaries)

	1925	1924
Dec gross	$4,852,590	$4,199,454
*Bal af txs	2,339,954	2,051,149

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, March 11—The principal items in this week's statement of Bank of France (in francs) compare as follows:

	Mar. 11 '26	Mar. 4, '26
Gold	5,548,200,000	5,548,200,000
Silver	328,800,000	328,800,000
Loans & disc.	5,593,500,000	6,708,100,000
Circulation	51,591,400,000	52,065,400,000
Deposits	2,824,200,000	2,836,400,000
Adv to state	35,450,000,000	35,700,000,000
Bank rate	6%	6%

GREAT WESTERN POWER CORP.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11—The California Railroad Commission has authorized the Great Western Power Corporation to issue and sell $2,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred at not less than 91, to reimburse the treasury for additions and betterments.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—A superior selection amounting to 12,476 bales was offered at the wool auctions today. Buyers were again in full attendance. Greasy merinos sold well, realizing as high as 3s. The demand for crossbreds improved.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54⅝, DeBeers 14⅝, and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 4⅝ per cent., and discount rates—short bills, 4½@4¾ per cent; three months' bills 4⁵⁄₁₆ per cent.

SOUTH CALIFORNIA EDISON

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11—Southern California Edison Co. has applied to California Railroad Commission for authority to split its $100 stock into $25 par stock. Classification proposed is $4,000,000 original preferred, $30,000,000 Series A 7 per cent preferred $50,000,000 Series B 6 per cent preferred, $20,000,000 Series C 5½ per cent preferred, $21,000,000 Series D 5 per cent preferred and $125,000,000 common.

STRUCTURAL STEEL DEMAND

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Orders for structural steel in the last week reached the highest level of the year—63,000 tons. Of this total, American Bridge Company received contracts for 20,000 tons for the Union Terminal Building at Cleveland, 2900 tons for the Roanoke Building, Chicago, and 3000 tons for the University of Chicago Stadium.

EXPANSION IN BUSINESS OF CANADA STEADY

Employment Gains—Foreign Trade Increases—Many Expansion Plans

OTTAWA, March 11 (Special)—The are numerous evidences in Canada of reviving industrial activity. A general improvement in the employment situation, a marked increase in foreign trade and a more encouraging outlook for business generally have been reported.

The employment figures indicate an improvement in the steel industry, textiles, lumber and pulp and paper. The employment index stood at 90.7 at the beginning of February, while on Jan. 1, 1926, it was 89.6.

The payrolls of 3756 manufacturers aggregated 422,516 on Feb. 1, or 12,679 more than at the beginning of January. The index number for manufacturing was slightly higher for Feb. 1 than on that date in any of the last five years.

The Government's report on foreign trade shows that exports for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, last, were $1,280,358,661, an increase of $216,528,918 over the preceding 12 months. Imports totaled $901,627,988, an increase of $101,675,973 over the preceding period, making the total net improvement in Canada's favorable balance of trade $114,852,945.

Imports From United States

Imports of crude rubber from the United States for making tires and other goods, increased from $6,500,000 to nearly $23,000,000; automobile parts for assembling in Canada jumped from $14,880,000 to $21,000,000; while imports of raw cotton rose from $5,000,000 to a total of nearly $30,000,000. Hard coal imports reflected the strike in the anthracite fields by a drop of $1,000,000.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the recent announcement of Premier Oliver of British Columbia that United states capital is to be given an opportunity to gain control of the fabulously wealthy Peace River country, in Northern British Columbia and Alberta, under plans which are being shaped by the British Columbia Government.

The Government proposes to give 16,000,000 acres of choice land in several huge blocks to any responsible company which will take over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, running through the center of British Columbia, and extend it into the Peace River area. With this land and control of transportation, the operating company would be able to dominate one of the richest single sections in North America. The Government is at present conducting negotiations with a United States syndicate.

Heavy American Financing

Very large sums of money have recently come into Canada from the United States for the exploitation of Canadian natural resources. In the Province of Quebec the enormous development on the Saguenay River financed largely by the late James B Duke and his associates, is an example of this line of development.

The purchase by the International Paper Company of the extensive assets of the Riordon Company and the investment of large sums in copper-gold properties in northern Quebec show that United States financiers are being attracted by the latent wealth of the country.

In northern Manitoba large sums lately have been invested by American capitalists in copper and zinc properties, while one of the largest United States rubber companies, the Goodrich Company of Akron, O., has recently acquired control of a big plant in Kitchener, Ont. The Manitoba Pulp & Paper Company, financed by United States capital, has let contracts for the construction of an entirely new town at Fort Alexander, Man.

A recent summary made by The London Times estimates United States investments in Canada to have reached $400,000,000.

Expansion Plans Abound

Important additions were made last week to business on the books of the metal-working industry. From the railroads the outstanding business was an order from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Montreal Locomotive Works for 28 high pressure Pacific type engines.

The Steel Company of Canada has completed plans for a $300,000 extension to its plant in the east end of Hamilton, Ont. Announcement has been made that the St. Lawrence Paper Mills intends to double the capacity of the plant at Three Rivers, Que.

Owing to the increasing demand for coke in central Canada, the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Ltd., will immediately construct an addition to its plant in Hamilton, to increase the daily output of coke from 450 to 1000 tons. The extension will cost $1,500,000.

It has been estimated that between Lake St. John, in the Province of Quebec, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, there are capital expenditures being made of $250,000,000 in pulp and paper, power, mining and aluminum manufacture. It is these huge industries, creating adequate tonnage for two great railway systems, that more than anything else are Eastern Canada's signposts pointing the road to prosperity.

Raise Tariff Barrier

Relief to the steel industries of Canada is seen in the most recent amendment to the customs tariff. The amendment helps to preclude the dumping in the Canadian market of goods produced in countries whose depreciated currency has given them an advantage over the Canadian manufacturer. These countries have not been slow in taking advantage of the situation.

Under the new conditions imports from these countries will be valued, for customs duty assessment, at the price of similar goods produced or sold for the home consumption in the United Kingdom, rather than in the country of origin, as formerly. The enactment applies to countries whose currencies are depreciated more than 50 per cent.

In the bank clearings for the week ended March 4, gains predominated. Montreal clearings showed an increase of $26,958,705 over the corresponding week of last year. Toronto clearings were also substantially higher at $102,080,380. Winnipeg clearings were slightly lower at $44,470,419.

PENNEY CO. EARNS $61 SHARE ON COMMON

J. C. Penny & Co. reports for the year 1925 net income of $7,452,567. It is equal after preferred dividends of $61.71 a share on 111,137 combined common shares compared with $4,686,572 or $48.93 a share on 92,445 shares in 1924.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1925	1924
Sales	$91,062,616	$74,261,343
Exp, deprec, fed'l taxes, etc	84,267,856	70,083,693
Gross pr	6,794,760	4,177,650
Net profit	7,452,567	4,686,572
Preferred divs	149,306	163,224
C'ass A pf divs	444,156	......
Common divs	760,850	731,470
Surplus	6,098,255	3,791,878
Profit & loss surp.	*9,460,082	*9,488,655

*After stock dividends on common.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, March 11—February Rand gold output totaled 753,000 fine ounces.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	103½	103½
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	103¼	103¼
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104¼	104½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100¼	100¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	100
Am Smelting 6s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Am T & T col 4s '29	94⅞	94⅝
Am T & T cv 4s '36	93	93
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	99¼	99
Am T & T cv 6s '25	99½	99½
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	47¼	47¼
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	47	46¾
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103	102¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	105	104¾
Andes Cop deb 7s '43 rct	79½	79½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	95	94⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¾	90⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	95½	94½
Atch T&SF 4s T S-L '58	89	89
Anglo-Chilean 7s	98½	98½
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	105⅞	105⅞
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	94⅛	94⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	90⅛	90⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	95¼	95¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	95¾	95¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101½	101½
B&O 6s '29	102⅞	102⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	106⅜	106
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	90⅝	90⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	99¼	99
Barnsdall Corp 6s ct	100¼	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s C	102⅝	102⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s B	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	95	95
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	91⅝	91⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	98	97¾
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	72	72
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94¼	94
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89¼	89¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	96½	96⅞
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	104	103⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	99⅛	99⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	83	82¼
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	100⅝	100⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90¾	90
Cent Pac 5s	99⅛	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98½	98¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93¾	93¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Ches & O cv 5s '46	144	141
Ches & O R A 1st 4s '89	87	87
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67¾	66½
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	48¾	48¼
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	89¼	89
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	49⅞	49⅞
Chi M & StP 4s '25 ct	49	49
Chi Railway 5s '27	74¾	74¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	89	88⅞
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	94⅜	94⅛
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	58	57¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76⅜	76
Chi & Nw 7s '30	108	107¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103⅝	103½
Chile Copper col 6s '32	107⅝	107¼
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	85½	85½
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103¼	103¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106¼	106¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	84¼	84¼
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	98¼	98¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅜	96⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100¼	100¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100¼	100¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100	99½
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 sta	95½	95½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	92⅛	92⅛
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	106½	106½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	95½	95½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92⅝	92
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	112¼	111⅞
Del & Hudson 7s '30	107½	107½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	67	66⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100⅜	100⅜
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	90¾	90¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96	95⅞
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	106¼	106¼
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	107	107
Empire Gas&F 7½s '37	102¼	102¼
Erie cv 4s A reg	70½	70½
Erie cv 4s B '53	72	71½
Erie cv 4s D '53	79½	79⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	68¾	68¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	98	97¾
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	106¼	106¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅞	105¾
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	111	111
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	121¾	121
Granby cv 7s	105¾	105¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅛	106⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115⅜	115⅜
Great Northern 4¼s '61	94	94
Great Northern 5s '73	100	100
Great Northern 5½s '52	104¾	104½
Great Northern 7s '36	112¼	112¼
Green Bay&West deb B	15⅜	15⅜
Hershey Choc sf 5½s	101	101
Hoe&Co 6½s '34	97	96⅞
Houston Belt&Ter 5s '37	97½	97½
Hud&Man adj in 5s '57	78⅛	78⅛
Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	94½	94½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅞	102½
Ill Cen 5½s '34	103	103
Ill Cen 6½s '36	113	113
Ill Cen C StL&NO 5s '63	100⅞	100¾
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	101⅝	101⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¼	69
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	73	73
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	92
Int Mar Mar col 6s '41	86	85¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	94	94
Int Paper 6s '55	99	99
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	72¼	71¾
Inter Tel&Tel 5½s	112¼	111½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¾	85⅝
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97¾	97¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104⅛	104⅛
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80	80
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99¼	99⅛
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	86	86
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	102¾	102¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	64	63⅞
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	110⅞	110¼
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	97	97
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	99¼	99¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	94⅜	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	103	103
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	98¾	98¾
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94	92⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	97½	97½
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	102¾	102¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	67	67
Mo Pac 6s D '49	104	104
Mo Pac ct 6s	103⅝	103⅝
Mo Pac 6s E	104	104
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	97¾	97⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5s A	93⅛	93⅛
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	61K¾	61½
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	99½	99½
N O Terminal 4s '53	86	85
N O T & M 5½s '54	103¾	103½
N E T & T 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
NYC&HR con 4s '98	86⅞	86⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94⅞	94⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	94½	94¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103	102¾
NYC & HR cv 6s '35	107	106⅞
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	95½	95½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	100⅞	100⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103½	103½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B	100⅝	100½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¾	115½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	69	69
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	99½	99¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	70	70
NY Ry inc 6s '65	31¾	31
NY Sus & W 4½s	68	68
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108¼	108¼
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	73¼	73¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¾	100⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s	98	98
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	103⅜	103⅝
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105⅞	105¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	88	87¾
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅜	111
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¼	99
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97½	97¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85⅜	85½
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	103¼	103¼
Otis Steel 8s A '41	108¼	108¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	91¾	91¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99½	99½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99⅞	99¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101	100⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	100	100
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104¼	104
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112¼	112¼
Penn RR col 7s '30	107⅝	107⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100	100
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	100	100
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	100¼	100
Pillsburg Flour M 6s '43	102½	102½
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	100¾	100⅝
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	101	100
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100½	100¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107¼	107¼
Pressed Steel Cah 5s '33	96⅜	96¼
Prod & Ref 8s '31	110½	110½
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	107⅝	107⅜
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	105½	105⅛
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	102⅜	102⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	95⅜	95⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	94⅜	94¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	91⅜	91½
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	96⅞	96⅜
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	91⅛	90⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	79½	79¼
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	95⅝	95½
St L & S F 5½s D '42	101⅛	101
St L & S F adj 6s '55	94⅜	94
St L & S F inc 6s '60	88	87¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	84⅜	84⅜
St L S W con 4s '32	92⅜	92⅜
St L S W 1st 5s '52	90⅞	90⅞
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	88	88
Saks & Co s f 7s '42	108⅝	108⅝
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	80½	80½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	72⅜	72⅜
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	82½	82
Ceabd A L con 6s '45	94⅜	94⅜
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	93¾	33¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s	111½	110½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89⅞	89⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95½	95¼
Sincla' Cru O 6s '28	100⅜	100½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	89⅜	89⅜
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	120¼	118
So Colo Pow 6s '47	98⅝	98⅝
So Pacific 5s '44	99⅜	99⅜
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97⅜	97⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	91¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	82⅞	82½
So Ry con 5s '94	104⅜	104⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	108	108
So Ry gen 6½s '56	113⅝	113⅝
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	90¼	90¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Milling 6½s	99½	99½
Steel & Tube 7s '50	108	108
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	99	99
Tenn Copper 6s '25	105	105
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100	100
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s	100¾	100⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	61	61
Third Ave adj 5 s'60	60⅞	60¼
Tol Trac Lt & Pow 5½s '25	98½	98½
Union Oil Cal 5s C	97	96⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93⅜	93½
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99½	99½
Union Pacific 6s '28	103	103
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	103¼	103
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅛	94
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107¼	107⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	106	105¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96½	96½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	101¾	101¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	98½	98
Va-C C 7s ct pp	106	106
Va-C C s f 7s '47	106	106
Va Ry 5s '62	100	100⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98	98
Va & S'west con 5s '58	91	91
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99⅜	99¾
Wabash 5½s '75	100⅞	100⅞
Wash Term 3½s	84⅜	84⅜
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	105⅜	105¾
West Shore 4s reg	83¼	83¼
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	68⅞	68¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	97½	97½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97½
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	105⅜	105⅜
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	85½	85½
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	86	86
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	67½	67½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	102¼	102

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alp Mon Stl 7s '55	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '59 June	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '59 Oct	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 7s '27	101¾	101½
Austrian Gov 7s '43	101¼	101¼
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87⅛	86⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94⅛	94
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96⅝	96⅜
Be'gium (King) 7½s '45	110	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107½	107½
Berlin 6½s rcts '50	87¼	87
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99¾	99⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91½	91¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	102½	102¼
Bremen 7s '35	95	94⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98⅞	98¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102	102
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	102¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102¼	102¼
Bk Chile 6½s ct	96⅞	96¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	109	109
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	46¾	46¾
Con Pwr Jap 7s '44	91½	91½
Cuba (Rep3) 5s ('04) '44	100½	100½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '52	102¼	102¼
Czechoslov 7½s rcts	99	98¾
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	101⅝	101⅜
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	101¼	101
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅝	110¾
Dominic (Rep) st 5½s '42	98½	98¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	104½	104¼
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	104¼	104¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88	87¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97	97
French (Rep) 7s '49	89⅞	89½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	99	98¾
French (Rep) 8s '45	102½	102¼
German Bk 7s ct '50	96⅜	96¼
German El Pow 6½s '50	88½	88½
German 7s '49	102¾	102⅝
German G E 7s '45	98	98
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97	97
Holland Am Line 6s '47	82¾	82¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	97⅞	97⅝
Hungarian Mun 7½s rcts	87½	87½
Ind BK Jap 6s '27	100¼	100¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	86¼	86
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94	93⅞
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	109¼	109
Lower Aus H P 6½s '44	87	86½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	85	84½
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	36½	36½
Mex 4s small A '10	24	24
Mex 4s small A '04	23	23
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103¾	103¾
Norway 5½s '65	96¾	96½
Norway (King) 6s '43	101¾	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101½
Oslo (City 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	77½	77
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	86½	86¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	86⅜	86⅜
Peru 7½s '40	97⅜	97⅝
Peru 8s '44	102¼	102¼
Poland 8s '50	89¾	89⅛
Poland 6s'40	68	68
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	111	111
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	89½	89½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	100¾	100⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	100¼	100¼
Rotterdam (City 6s '64	104⅝	104⅝
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106¼	106¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105¼	105¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	103½	103⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	95⅞	95⅞
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	88½	88½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	93	93
Sweden (King ct)5½s '54	102¼	102¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	116¾	116¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	91½	91¼
Tokho El Lt 6s '28	98⅛	98
Trondhjem 6½s '44	100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118¾	118¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104¾
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94½	94½
Zurich (City) 8s '45	108	108

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar11	Last Mar10
3½s '47	101	101	101	101	101
1st 4¼s '47	102.7	102.9	102.7	102.7	102.8
2d 4¼s '42	100.25	100.27	100.25	100.26	100.25
3d 4¼s '28	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.6
3d 4¼s rg	101.2	101.3	101.2	101.3	101.2
4th 4¼s '32	102.16	102.18	102.16	102.16	102.16
4th 4¼s rg	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14
US 4s '54	104.6	104.8	104.5	104.5	104.6
US 4¼s '52	107.25	107.25	107.21	107.21	107.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

STEEL CONSUMPTION SHOWS GAIN OVER PREVIOUS MONTH

The decrease of 265,917 tons in the United States Steel's unfilled orders in February reflects hesitation in forward buying. But actual consumption of steel, shown by specifications, was large, being reflected in an average rate of operations for the month at between 88 per cent and 89 per cent capacity, compared with 87 per cent in January and 84 per cent in December, 1925. Steel men regard specifications as a truer index of steel conditions than forward buying.

That specifications are growing even heavier is indicated by United States Steel subsidiaries, which reached the rate of 90 per cent in the latter part of last month and are ahead of that rate today.

Some improvement is also noted in forward demand, and the trade is confident that spring buying will add considerably to booked orders in the next 60 days.

February shipments were probably in the neighborhood of 1,150,000 tons, compared with about 1,200,000 in January, the higher rate of operations being a little more than offset by the fact that the later month had only 24 working days.

The most notable feaure of the steel situation is the heavy railroad demand. Last year roads took only about 20 per cent of steel made, compared with a normal taking of around 30 per cent. This year, it is estimated, the roads will take from 40 per cent to 45 per cent of the production of the country.

Roads in recent weeks placed heavier orders for cars and engines than for some time. Most rail orders for the year have been placed, but buying of track accessories, spikes and ties is excellent.

GOVERNMENT ISSUE SOLD

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The latest Government bond issue, offering $500,000,000 at 3¾ per cent, has been fully subscribed. It was put out three days ago at a premium of 1 per cent above par. It is expected the books will be closed soon. The interest rate on the bonds, which will mature in 30 years, is the lowest proposed by the Treasury since pre-war days.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.

The Philadelphia Electric Company is offering stockholders an opportunity to subscribe to $12,570,000 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Philadelphia Electric Power Company at par of $25 a share. Ten per cent of the purchase price must be paid by April 15, and the balance in installments of not less than 10 per cent.

CHICAGO STEEL DEMAND GROWS

Production Is Stepped Up to 92 Per Cent of Capacity

CHICAGO, March 11 (Special)—Heavy finished steel has come back, following the February lull, at a rate that may exceed the tonnage record of last March. Additional capacity put on brings the ingot rate here up to 92, and places 29 out of 35 steel works, and 8 out of 10 merchant iron stacks on the active list.

One hundred thousand tons of car steel, plus 42,000 axles have been or will be placed in a few days. This represents requirements for most of the cars placed this quarter. Carriers are pressing for their cars, and car builders are specifying heavily and seeking early shipment.

Railroad track fastening placements have been big, including 20,000 kegs of spikes and bolts, 8000 tons of angle bars, and 2500 tons of tie plates. Considerable railroad bridge work is coming out. Structural steel awards have been the heaviest in six months. The effect is to make plates and shapes more active than bars, a reversal of market form.

Second quarter finished steel prices appear more firmly settled at 2.10 cents, Chicago. The leading independent has opened second-quarter books at 2.10 cents.

As Pittsburgh district steel makers stiffen their prices at Pittsbrugh, they narrow the freight differential that has permitted them to compete in Chicago territory, and being unwilling to absorb additional freight charges. are less active in seeking business here. With Illinois Steel Company and Inland Steel Company operating at close to capacity, consumers are expressing more concern over delivery than prices.

Sheet mills are operating at capacity, but specifications come in slowly, and schedules are on a weekly basis. Bolt and nut specifications have dropped off as a result of heavy February buying, enabling mills to catch up. On seasonal lines like poultry netting, wire mills are behnid.

Sales of northern pig iron show slight improvement, but most melters are hesitant to cover their second quarter needs. March shipments are averaging better than February ones. Efforts to break through $23, Chicago furnace, have failed and this level is technically stronger.

Iron and steel scrap continues to drag, and the buoyancy of the last few weeks has become dissipated. Steel scrap is being bought by dealers at $14 to $14.10, and by melters at $14.25.

SALES OF PACKER HIDES RESTRICTED

Quality Poor, Prices Easier—Buyers Await Better Kind

About the only pronounced feature in the packer hide market during the first week of the current month was the movement to force the price list up a fraction based on the low supplies. But the poor quality now being offered curtailed new business and sales aggregated less than 40,000 hides.

Some of the regular tanners were in the market for fair quantities of branded hides, but the slight advances asked restricted operations until the last of the week, when the packers yielded to the situation. Spready native steers, of 1925 take-off, were cleaned up at 15½c. The position of the packers, though strong on account of low supplies, has an element of weakness because of the fact that a better quality is near enough to make buyers cautious in committing themselves beyond immediate needs.

There seems to be an underlying demand for hides at a price, but buyers absolutely refuse to pay an advance on the sort which usually clogs the market at the approaching end of the winter season. The Frigorifico hide market is steady to firm, but buyers are holding to their bids with more or less indifference as to the outcome.

Packer kips and calf skins are dull and easy. About 20,000 calf skins were sold at 20½c, but later in the week a fair sized lot was booked at 20c. Chicago city calf sold the first part of the week at 18c, but later several car load lots were moved at 17c with more obtainable at the same figures.

January and February packer kips, free of brands, are quoted at 15½c. The branded sort is offered at 13c. City kip is dull; nominal quotations 14½c.

Chicago packer hide market reports the following principal sales during the week ended March 6:

	Current	Year ago
3,000 Jan native steers	12¾c	15¼c
2,000 Feb-Mch native steers	12½c	15c
1,000 Nov-Dec spr nat steers	15½c	17c
700 Jan-Feb spr nat steers	14½c	16c
1,000 Feb-Mch Colo steers	11½c	13½c
1,000 Feb-Mch lt Texas steers	11½c	13½c
3,000 Feb-Mch lt Texas steers	11c	13¼c
2,000 Feb-Mch buttbr steers	12c	14½c
7,000 Feb-Mch hvy nat cows	11s	13½c
2,000 Feb light native cows	12¼c	14c
2,000 Feb light native cows	12c	14c
3,000 Feb-Mch branded cows	10½c	13½c
1,500 Jan-Feb-Mar nat bulls	9½c	12c
2,000 Jan-Feb-Mar Ft W br bu	8½c	11c
600 Jan-Feb nor br bulls	8c	10c

NORMAL REACTION IN BUSINESS ONLY, SAYS BROOKMIRE SERVICE

The crash in stock prices does not mean that business will see a similar crash, according to the latest bulletin of the Brookmire Economic Service.

Only four times in history has the severity of the present liquidation been approached: the Northern Pacific corner of 1901, the panic of 1907, and again in 1916 and 1919.

"The stock market has so wide an acceptance as the barometer of business, that such violent declines are of particular importance in their inference as to the probable course of business. It must not too hastily be concluded, however, that violent liquidation of stocks always indicates a business panic will ensue. The 1907 and the 1919 breaks were followed by a similar crash in business—1901 and the 1916 breaks were not.

"Our analyses show the striking parallel of the present stock market situation with 1901 and 1916, on which basis we are confident in saying that business will suffer only a normal reaction, which was be expected in any event after many months of greater than usual activity."

FRAU NEPPACH BARRED

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—The German Tennis Federation today barred Frau Neppach, woman champion of Germany, from all participation in German tennis tournaments until further notice. This penalty was assessed because she had disregarded the federation's orders forbidding her to enter competition on the Riviera. Frau Neppach recently returned from the Riviera, where she was defeated decisively by Miss Helen N. Wills, the United States champion.

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

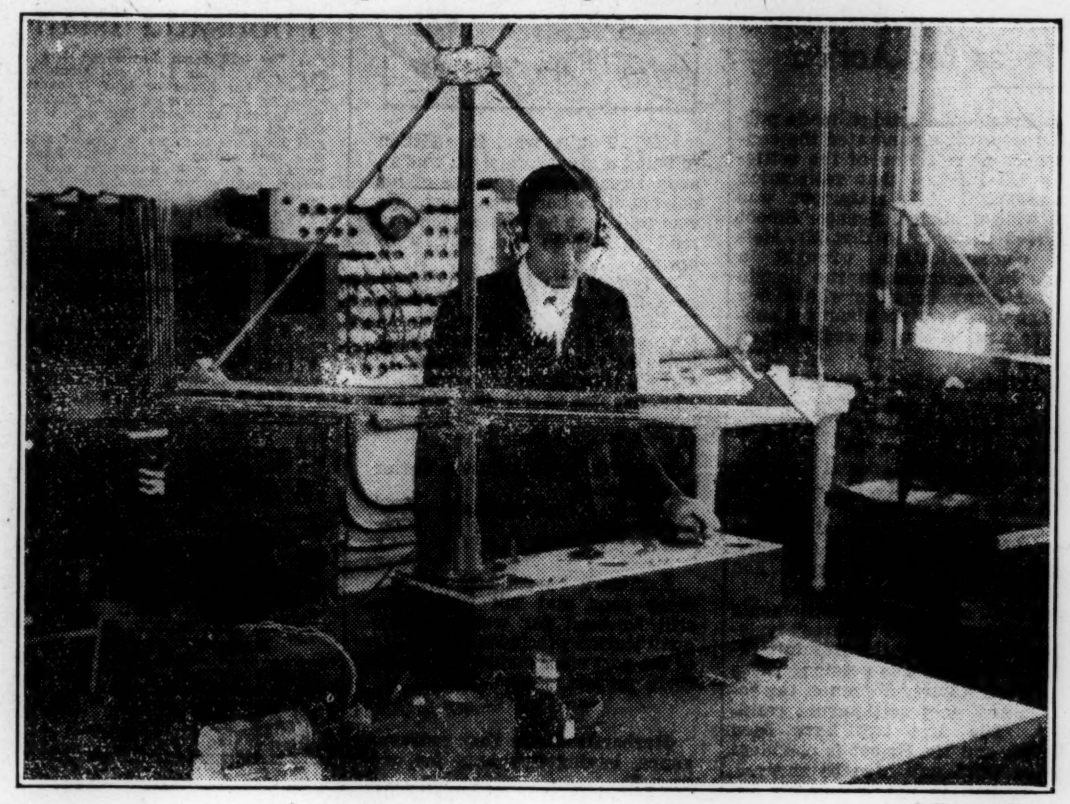
Consolidated report of United Light & Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows net income of $7,30? 284 after taxes and interest charges, but before depreciation.

INLAND STEEL PRICES

CHICAGO, March 11—Inland Steel Company opened its books for the second quarter, in bars, shapes and plates, at $2.10 a ton, unchanged.

RADIO

"Reaching" Ability of Sets Measured



© Harris & Ewing

"HOW far will this set reach out?" is an almost invariable question of the prospective radio set buyer, and many are the answers given. In some radio shops the salesman long on talk but short on knowledge will maintain that the "five-tube wonder set" being sold at the ridiculously low price of $39.95 can easily bring in "the Coast." Yes? Maybe! This gentleman's initials in many cases are G. Y. P. On the other hand, vendors of sets of known value and proven performance will explain the facility with which their product may be operated, and show wherein it is worth the price, but they refuse to generalize on getting great distance, unless they can display a sworn statement of stations actually brought in. Strangely enough the manufacturers of one of the best receivers built today—a compact "superhet" found in the majority of radiocasting stations — make very modest claims on DX, and yet many radio engineers could attest that "this receiver will bring in European stations under favorable conditions."

In order to take the guesswork out of "distance pulling," or at least to compile data for comparative reference, the radio engineers of the United States Government have taken a hand in the matter. "Complete service area" is a new phrase for the enrichment of radio terminology, and means the distance or radius over which radio reception is possible the year around, day and night, without fading and static. This photograph shows apparatus devised by the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards for determining the distance over radio receiving sets may be expected to give service under all kinds of conditions. Perhaps in the near future each set sold may have a small seal on the inside cover attesting to the fact that "this type five-tube receiver has a rating of 2000 miles' night range and 500 miles' day range, according to United States Bureau of Standard Tests."

W. T. M.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 5B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 12

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Luigi Romanelli and his concert orchestra. 8—Address by Mr. C. R. Moore, general superintendent of transportation, central region, Canadian National Railways. 9—Violin and pianoforte recital under the direction of Geza de Kresz by Maurice Solway, violinist; Ida Krehm, pianist.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5 p. m.—Frank Ward and his orchestra. 6—Events of the day. 6:13—"Joe" Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Program of entertainment. 8—Musicale. 8:30—Courtesy program. 9—From New York, musicale: "Incas;" Anglo-Persians. 10:30—Scotty Holmes and his orchestra; Imperial Marimba Band.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Market report as furnished by Department of Agriculture, Boston. 6:30—Kimball Orchestra under the direction of Bob Patterson. 7—Music Story Period by Helen S. Leavitt. 7:30—First of a series of a course in Economics under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Division, by Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University. Subject: "Recent Developments in Economics." 8:30—North-Atlantic States Fiddlers' Contset. Henry Ford loving cup will be awarded to the winner. 10—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Hub Trio. 7:30—Announcements. 8—Talk, "Up in the Air," Harry D. Copeland. 8:15 to Midnight—East Hartford Community Night.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6 p. m. — Stock reports and news items. 6:30—International Sunday School lesson. 7—Eastman Theater Orchestra, Rochester, N. Y. 7:35—"French by Radio" (fourteenth of series of French lessons), Leon A. Huguemont. 8:15—Drama, "Border Lines," in three acts and prologue; presented by WGY Players, Ten Eyck Clay, director. 10:30—Carl Jester, tenor, and Rice String Quartet.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music, Carroll Cooney's Orchestra; "Sir Hobgoblin Story" by Blanche Elizabeth Wade; Rudolph Joskowitz, concert violinist; "Happy Boys," "Trio," 'Quartet and Orchestra," "Chamber Musicale," "Anglo Persians," Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Commodore Concert Orchestra; 7:45—New York University course, Dr. William H. Park. 8:30—Bonnie Laddies. 10:30—Lorraine Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin string ensemble. 6:30—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra. 7:30—Musical Monarchs. 8:30—Shoe style talk. 8:50—Broadway Association, "Housing the Garment Trade," by A. E. Lefcourt of the Lefcourt Marlboro Building. 9—Hour of music. 10:15—McAlpin news editor. 10:30—Parody orchestra. 10:45—Van and Schenck. 11:30—Jack Denny's orchestra. 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

6 p. m.—Uncle Geebee. 6:30—Jule Anzel's orchestra. 7—Herman Bernard, "What's Your Radio Problem?" 7:10—Loretta Hurley, "The One Girl Show." 7:20—Charles Francis Potter, secretary of Antioch College. 11:30—New York Newspaper Women's Club ball, direct from the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Piano selections. 6:30 to 7—Elementary and advanced French lessons by V. Harrison Berlitz. 7:35—Augusta Rennback, soprano. 7:45—Bessie Simon, violinist. 8—Walter Schuster and assisting artists; Lee Worth, dramatic soprano, Milan Opera Company; Douglas Bailey, concert pianist. 9:20—James LaMagna, violinist. 9:40—Pyramid Entertainers. 10:10—"Books That Everyone Should Know," by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, lecture service, Board of Education. 10:30 — Weather forecasts. 10:35—St. George Society orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes. 6:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital. 7—Morton dinner dance. 8—Educational series. Ralph C. McConnell, principal of Richmond Avenue School. 8:15—Sol Kendis and Chick Leonard, entertainers. 8:30—Studio concert. 9—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 10—Traymore Grill dance orchestra. 10—Dance orchestra. 11 — Organ recital, Jean Wiener, organist.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Program of music. ?—Seaside Trio.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy. 8—Sports talk by "Bunny" Service. 8:15—Philadelphia Bank championship spelling bee. 10—Meeting of Morning Glory Club. Arcadia Dance Orchestra. 10:30—Rufus and Rastus. 11—Popular program.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Clarence Seaman and his Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra. 7:30—Instrumental trio, Stephen Knop, director. 8—Enrico Aresoni, operatic tenor. 8:30—The Singing Grondhog. 8:45—The Bryan Girl. 9—The Sullivan Brothers, Southern Crooners. 9:15—Dwight Strickland, the "Poetician." 9:30—The Sea Gulls. 10—"Willie" Horowitz, songs and jests. 10:30—Jack Myers' Musical Architects.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—WBAL Dinner Orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor. 7.30—WBAL Male Quartet. 8—Mary Knox Fitz, pianist-singer; Geneva Fitz, pianist-singer; John Mealy, whistler. 9—WBAL String Trio. Soloist, John Wilbourn, tenor.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6 p. m. to 12 a. m.—Dinner hour concert by the Mozart String Quintet; "Market Summaries for the Consumer," by the United States Department of Agriculture; music and playlet from studio; "Sir Hobgoblin Stories," by Blanche Elizabeth Wade, from New York City; popular science talk; concert by "The Little Orchestra" of the United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, leader; "The Vikings" and "Anglo Persians," both from New York City; music from the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News items and markets. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address, "Benjamin Franklin and Religion," by Charles C. Cooper, director of the Kingsley Association, of Pittsburgh. 9—Concert. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast. 10:10—Musical time.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Clef Trio, assisted by Frank Wright of the "Radio Franks." 7:30—Joint with station WEAF, New York City; Children's Stories by Blanche Elizabeth Wade. 8:15—"Everybody Likes Poetry," by James Harvey Spencer, Buffalo's new weather man. 8:30—Ernest Rainer, baritone, accompanied by Fred Irwin. 9—Winger's Crescent Park Entertainers, featuring old-time dance music. 9:30—Joint with station WEAF, New York City, "The Vikings"; Anglo Persians. 10:30—Humorists. 11—Supper music, Vincent Lopez Statler orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

7 p. m.—Wormack's Singing Syncopators. 7:30—Children's program from WEAF. 7:45—Talks. 8—Male Quartet. 9—Program from WEAF. 9:30—Norwegian program from WEAF. 10—Anglo Persian orchestra from WEAF. 10:30—Wormack's Singing Syncopators.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—"C. T. S. and his Performing Elks." 9:30—From WEAF. 10:30—Dance program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—The "Arctic Specials." 9—"Celebrities."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6 p. m.—Highway bulletin. 6:15—Dinner concert, Biley's St. Paul Concert Orchestra. 7:45—Farm lecture, talk, Mr. C. P. Bull, State Weed Commissioner. 8—The Watkins Minstrels. 8—National program by remote control from Station WEAF, New York; Anglo-Persians. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program, Emmet Long's Orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p. m.—Trianon Duo: Vella Cook, contralto: Frank Bordner, baritone; Frank Chaplin, "The Old Virginia Colonel," on Old Home Songs Semiclassical program. 9 to 11—Trianon Orchestra, Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Walter Kipp, Scotty Welsh and Madison Sisters, "Golden Harmony Trio;" Joe Warner, character songs; Eddie Matts and Billie Donovan; Earl Smith, "double voice," in popular program.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert; Pauline Sachs, soprano; Eleanor Kaplan, violinist. 9—Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers; Dennis Sisters, songs. 9:45—News flashes. 11—Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers, Irene Beasley, "The Girl From Dixie," songs; Dennis Sisters, songs.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Supperbell program: WLS studio trio; today's markets, summary; general weekly topics. Beef, Cattle and Horses; the Cattle Market; Church and Community. Talk, "Some Common Parasites of Farm Animals," E. B. Heaton, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Talk, "Simple Methods of Control." Talk, "Trade in Mules," Fred L. Petty, WLS Farm and Market editor. Talk, "The Community Church," Samuel R. Guard, director Agricultural Foundation. Round Table discussion. 6:40—Ralph Emerson at the Barton organ. 7—Ford and Glenn, Lullaby Time, "Grand-Daddy Long Legs." 7:15—WLS studio trio picture concert, "Musical Biography of Schumann." 7:45—Jeanette Kling in novelty program. 8—H. D. Saddler production. 9—Young American artists series: Audrey Call, violinist; Leon Beuditzsly, pianist. 9:30—WLS concert company. 10—Police Octet; Ford and Glenn's radio song shop. 11—Dance program, direction H. D. Saddler, with Ralph Emerson and Grace Clark.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Louisville Music & Radio Company under the joint auspices of Miss Sara King and Gene Klingman; official central standard time announced.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

7 p. m.—WSM bedtime story interlude. 8—Program given by Vanderbilt University. 10—Program by Woodbury Trio from Woodbury, Tenn. 10:30—Program by the Cumberland Four from Lebanon, Tenn.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program sponsored by Chamber of Commerce, Americus, Ga.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)

7 p. m.—Scandinavian program, by Gunborg Aspen, soprano. 7:30—Commerce Hour. Recital by Blanche MacGregor, contralto. 8—Quartet, from New York. 8:30—The Vikings, from New York. 9—Anglo-Persians, from New York.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast. The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. Speaker from the Kansas City Children's Bureau. The Trianon Ensemble. 8—Opera, "The Mikado," presented by the music department of the University of Ottawa, Kan. 11:45—Ted Weems' orchestra, Hotel Muehlebach; Eddie Kuhn's orchestra, Kansas City Athletic Club; Ben Bernie's orchestra.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (411 Meters)

7 p. m.—Evening market hour, with dairying questions and answers. 7:45—Radio Bible Class, conducted by LeRoy H. Kelsey. 8—Condition of Missouri roads, by O. I. Steele of the Missouri State Highway Department. 8:05—Address, "Growing Posts on Missouri Farms," by Frederick Dunlap, State Forester of the Board of Agriculture. 8:20—Program sponsored by Hon. W. H. Schull of Lupus, Mo. 10—Miles Carpenter on the dulcimer.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Jack Little, Stewart Watson, baritone; Myrtle Williams, soprano. 11—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Francis Potter's banjo orchestra and soloists. 6:50—Gilbert Jaffy, violin; Nat Young, piano; Karl Tunberg, piano. 10:30—Frank Hodek and his Nightingale orchestra.

WFAA, Dallas, Texas (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Hauulea School of Hawaiian Music, J. B. Stevenson, president. 8:30—Mrs. Robert Parks Bennett and assisting musicians in varied musical recital.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music by Chief Gonzales' Orchestra. 7:30—Dance orchestra. 9:30—Presenting the A. & M. Orchestra, composed of members of the A. & M. College band. 10—Talk by Homer D. Wade, assistant manager of West Texas Chamber of Commerce. 11—The Panther Hawaiian Trio playing popular and Hawaiian tunes.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (517 Meters)

7:30 to 8 p. m.—Children's half-hour with farmer, featuring "Little Treasure Island" stories. 8:30 to 10:30—Studio program by the Edmonton Gayety Club, directed by Miss M. Kennedy, president.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Brown Palace String Orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Preview of international Sunday School lesson. 8—Instrumental program by Scheuerman's Colorado Orchestra from Colorado Theater, Denver. 8:15—Studio program: choral selections, Welsh Male Chorus; selections to be played on a common hand saw by A. G. Durham; special sketches on life of Paul Laurence Dunbar as told by his mother; synopsis of a short story and a humorous poem, by Oscar W. Low; accordion selections, Henry Zarlengo; instrumental numbers, KOA orchestra and baritone solos, Ralph Scott.

Saturday, March 13, 11:45 a. m.—Weather; road reports; stocks; markets; livestock. 12:15 p. m.—Rialto Theater organ recital by Marjorie Nash. 9—Dance program, Harmony Peerless Orchestra, Colburn Hotel, Denver. 10:30—Dance program, Scheuerman's Colorado orchestra from Coronado Club, Denver.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Aunt Ruby's bedtime story. 8:30—Studio program presented by the McIntyre String Quartet. 10:30—Cabaret Belmont orchestra, assisted by Miss Bebe Mullar, soprano.

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (454 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Children's period; studio program and dance music.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Report and variety program.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (282 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—Solos by Arthur R. Kirkham, tenor. 7:30—"Commercial and Industrial Development of Waterways and Water Power," H. S. Rogers, professor of hydraulics and irrigation engineering. 7:45—"Composition of the Earth—New Conception of Matter," D. C. Livingston, professor of geology: fourth of series on geology. 8—Program of music.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Weather and market reports. 8—Concert of vocal and instrumental music. 9—Concert from the studio. 10:30—Weekly frolic of the Keep Growing Wiser Order of Hoot Owls.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Big Brother's talk to the children. 6:10—"Ye Towne Cryer" stock market quotations. 6:30—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra. 7:10—Book reviews by Harry A. Small. 7:20—A talk by Julian Arnold, United States Attaché to China. 8—Program by the Aeolian String Quartet: Harold Goetze, director. 9—Palace dance orchestra: Gene James, director. 10—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)

7 p. m.—Current news by leased wire. 9—Dance program by Bob Beal and his Claremont orchestra. 10—Studio program; intermission solos will be rendered by members of the orchestra.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Courtesy programs and reports.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's hour, presenting Richard Headrick, screen juvenile; Catherine Cotter, "Sweetheart of Radioland," other juveniles and the Piggly Wiggly Girls. 7:30—Gladys De Witt will talk on "The Romance of the Santa Fe Trail." 8—Program of music.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Studio program by artists from Halifax, N. S., specially dedicated to our listeners-in the British Isles and Europe. 11—Program by the CNRA Orchestra.

RADIO SEEN AS GREAT AID TO EDUCATION

Kansas City School Head Tells of Possibilities of Air Instruction

WASHINGTON, March 10 — To give everyone in the United States a high school education is the part radio is destined to play in twentieth century schooling, according to Ira Insco Cammack, superintendent of schools of Kansas City, Mo., speaking while here for the convention of the National Education Association's largest department—the department of superintendence.

"Radio will make United States citizens the best educated people of all time," Superintendent Cammack predicted, "in two ways—first, by conveying instruction to adults who were compelled to leave school prematurely and, second, by making methods of teaching children more modern.

"Boys in Kansas City whistle grand opera music more than jazz music. Why? Because radio has made their musical education much more than a weekly hour of singing 'do-re-me-fa' and so on up the scale. Teachers tell them to tune in every Sunday evening and hear the greatest artists singing and playing in the A. Atwater Kent concerts. They do this. As a result, Kansas City schools, where Marion Talley was discovered, hope soon to produce a second artist equally as great.

"To teach the civics lesson on 'How the President of the United States Is Inaugurated,' we last year assembled the children in their school auditoriums, where, from radio loud speakers installed there, they actually heard Chief Justice Taft administer the oath of office to President Coolidge and the President's inaugural address. Thus radio improves the old method of simply making children memorize the oath of office from a book."

Radiocasting of agricultural and home economics information makes educators realize that this would not be necessary had these facts been learned in school and prods them to teach this practical knowledge thoroughly in classrooms, Superintendent Cammack added.

Appreciating that some Americans always will have to go from classroom to workshop before completing high school courses, educators plan to convey to them by radio the education from which they otherwise might be averted. English literature, geography, history, civics and political science and music can be taught easily "on the air" and it is possible to radiocast lessons in mathematics, foreign languages and science as well, Mr. Cammack said.

Mexico's Government has launched a movement to give all its citizens by radio the equivalent of a grammar school education, and educators of the United States, through radiocasting stations at many universities and in co-operation with general radio stations, will carry this move at least one step higher, Randall J. Condon, newly elected president of the N. E. A.'s department of superintendence, agreed with Superintendent Cammack.

AMERICAN STOCKS OF COTTON LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Stocks of American cotton exclusive of linters in all hands in the world were approximately 12,137,000 bales on Jan. 31 this year compared with 10,391,000 last year, according to the cotton information service of the Merchants National Bank of Boston. Stocks at the mills were 2,827,000 compared with 2,375,000, while stocks outside the mills were 9,310,000 compared with 8,016,000.

Practically all of the difference of 1,746,000 bales between stocks last year and this year is accounted for by the increases in stocks on farms and in public storage and at mills in this country. Stocks on farms and in public storage were 7,133,000 bales this year compared with 5,661,000 last year, while stocks at domestic mills were 1,741,000, compared with 1,371,000.

Stocks abroad were smaller in the aggregate on Jan. 31 this year than last year. Stocks afloat to and at foreign ports were only 2,177,000 compared with 2,355,000 while stocks at foreign mills were 1,086,000 compared with 1,004,000. Foreign manufacturers evidently have not added to their stocks as domestic manufacturers have.

These figures confirm the impression that the 1925 crop has not been distributed to date in as large measure as was anticipated early in the season. The heavy movement to the mills during the first few months of the season has been followed by very light movement in the last two months. The result is seen in the large accumulation of cotton on farms and in public storage in this country.

OIL PRICE ADVANCE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11—Standard Oil Co. of California today advances crude oil prices 1 cent a barrel on the lowest grade of refinable crude to 44 cents a barrel on the highest grade, up to and including 42 degrees gravity. Heavy base oil remains unchanged. Also effective March 11 (today) the price of gasoline is raised 2 cents a gallon at all points on the coast, making retail price 20 cents, exclusive of tax.

BIG SINGER CASH EXTRA

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—A special dividend of $33.50 was declared today by the Singer Manufacturing Company, in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of $2.50 a share, payable March 31 to holders of record March 10.

SOLAR REFINING PROFIT

Solar Refining Company reports net profit of $628,257, equal to $15.70 a share on the capital stock, compared with $685,128 or $17.12 a share in 1924.

Long Senate Debate Likely Over War Debt Settlements

Majority Leaders Seek Delay, While Mr. Smoot and Secretary Mellon Press for Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11 —Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and member of the American Debt Funding Commission, who will have charge of the Administration's effort to obtain ratification from the Senate of the Italian and other foreign war debt settlements, expresses absolute confidence that Senate approval will be secured in the near future.

This conviction by Senator Smoot is in sharp contrast to the information and attitude of other Administration leaders in the Senate. It is learned that Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, Administration floor leader, polled the Senate recently on the question of ratification of the Italian debt arrangement and that his count showed 51 senators opposed to its being brought to a vote this session.

In other words, the majority of the Senate wished the matter to be laid over. This could be done by returning it to the finance committee, ostensibly to unearth additional information. There are 34 senators who are up for re-election, 27 of whom are Republicans. Most of these senators don't want to vote for the Italian agreement and yet hesitate to reject it.

Plan to Delay Action

Another plan proposed, to send the debt settlement to the Foreign Relations Committee for investigation, has apparently been abandoned as too evident a gesture of delay.

When Mr. Curtis informed Administration leaders of the result of his count there was an immediate demand that the issue be permitted to go over. Mr. Smoot and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, were opposed to such a policy. They refused to share the misgivings of most of the leaders and insisted that the question be brought to the floor of the Senate and a vote taken. It is understood that Mr. Smoot agreed to confer with Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress in an effort to apply all possible pressure for support of the ratification effort while Mr. Mellon agreed to issue a statement pointing out the importance of approval.

This was done. Mr. Mellon in a letter to President Coolidge, made public in the press, enumerated the consequences of rejection of the settlement. He insisted that ratification was essential. His statement was given wide publicity. Senator Smoot expressed the opinion that Mr. Mellon's communication wrought a change in sentiment in the Senate and that many Senators who a few days ago were hesitant about the subject are now willing to see it taken up at once.

Anticipates Long Contest

Mr. Smoot announced that he was prepared to ask that the Italian and the other five foreign war debt settlements be made a special order of business in the Senate, March 15. He stated that he anticipated a lengthy contest. The debate, he said, might run into several weeks duration. However, the Senate, he said, had abundance of time.

Approval of the debt settlements was the last of the "big three" legislative projects that the Administration demanded of this session. These were, World Court adherence, tax reduction and debt settlements ratification. The first two have been achieved, and Mr. Smoot is confident that the third will also be secured.

Mr. Smoot, in expressing his belief that he could secure the Senate's approval to the ratification project declared that he has received from 10 to 18 Democratic votes. If he and his assistants can hold the bulk of the Republican majority in line on this question, the added Democratic votes will insure approval. It is upon this estimate that the Utah Senator based his belief that the Senate would ratify the settlements.

The contest in the Senate will be on the Italian agreement. If it passes muster the others will be accorded approval as a matter of course. The important fact about Mr. Smoot's attitude is that he, the chairman of the important Finance Committe, is for early action on the issue. Senator Smoot is a veteran member of the Senate, and he would not be expected to ask for consideration of a question unless satisfied that it had a fair chance for victory. He will be assisted in the floor debate by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania.

In the Ship Lanes

THE rescue work performed by the President Roosevelt of the United States Lines is held by shipping men to be directly responsible for the appropriation by Congress of $18,700,000 for the Shipping Board in its campaign to strengthen an American merchant marine. The publicity which Capt. George Fried and his men received has proved to be the best advertisement which the American-flag ships have had since an intensive effort was made to put American ships back on the seven seas.

Cargoes carried are far from the full capacity of most of the American ships. Foreign ships are carrying more than 60 per cent of the import and export trade of the United States. The reason for this is a greater support and patriotism shown by foreign shippers toward their own ships than is the case by American importers and exporters. It is customary for the man who pays the freight to specify the routing, and Americans have not been sufficiently interested in the efforts to restore a merchant marine to order their goods shipped in American bottoms.

Bermuda Traffic

Passenger business to Bermuda has been such that the Lamport and Holt Line is having its ship Vestris, en route from the east coast of South America, call at Bermuda this week en route to New York. The regular lines in this service—the Furness Bermuda and the Royal Mail Steam Packet—have been unable to handle all the northbound business recently.

The former has two ships and the latter one assigned to the New York-Bermuda Service during the winter. While the New York-Miami business by water apparently has not come up to expectations this winter, that to the islands has increased remarkably. Steamship men advance the thought that tourists believe they will find less congestion at the latter points.

Hamburg Buys Ships

In a copyrighted story from Berlin, the New York Herald-Tribune states that the three United American ships—the Reliance, Resolute and Cleveland—have been sold to the Hamburg-American Line for a price above $3,000,000.

This is in line with the Hamburg's policy of expansion to compete with the North German Lloyd and the sale of the three ships will increase its tonnage by 57,000 tons. The price reported is cheap, the Resolute and Reliance being large ships and ranking with many of the best liners.

The Hamburg company, it has been known for a long time, seeks to re-establish its prestige in the United States by operating its own services. For the last five years it has maintained a joint service with the United American, the latter representing it in this country.

With three of its best ships gone, the United American Line will be virtually out of the transatlantic passenger business but will retain its intercoastal services. The Hamburg company in addition to its New York-Hamburg route has lines from Hamburg to both coasts of South America, to Africa and other ports of the world.

Freighter Carries Mails

Parcel post matter will hereafter be carried by the Black Diamond Line, a freight company, between New York, Rotterdam and Antwerp. The company manages a fleet of Shipping Board ships in the transatlantic route. The policy of giving the parcel post to this line is in keeping with the plans of the present Administration to encourage American ships.

It was recently noted that the American Merchant Lines are carrying first-class mails, these freighters flying the American flag competing actively with the fast passenger ships. One of its vessels, the American Trader, recently established a record for freight ships of 8 days 11 hours between New York and Plymouth.

Third Cabin Meals

Dinner at noon is no longer in order in third class on ships of the White Star Line. Henceforth, luncheon is to be the midday meal and dinner is to be served in the evening as in the first and second class, and tourist third. In the tourist third cabin, dinner in the evening has been a rule since the White Star Line started this service for American tourists and this will now apply to regular third class as well on all voyages.

Minnekahda Renovated

A new boat deck has been constructed on the steamship Minnekahda of the Atlantic Transport Line, to make a wider promenade deck. The ship is used in tourist third cabin service between New York and London. As originally completed, her small boats were carried on the promenade deck, of which only the inner half was covered.

To provide more space for passengers, a new boat deck was constructed above the promenade deck and the space thus left vacant has been made available for passengers. The Minnekahda is the only ship employed the year around as a tourist third class liner exclusively.

Draft of Canal Ships

During the year 1925, the average draft of 2540 ships transiting the Panama Canal westward was 20.8 feet and of 2234 eastward transits, 24.5 feet. The combined average was 22.5 feet. Numerically, the largest number of ships westward was in the 20 to 21-foot class, and eastward in the 25 to 26-foot class.

The ship of greatest draft during the year was the Lebore, carrying iron ore from Chile to New York, which drew 35.6 feet. Westward, the Cornwall, en route from England to New Zealand, drew 32.7 feet. The minimum depth of the canal is 42 feet, in the Atlantic sea-level section. From this it runs to 85 feet in the lake section.

Liner Movements

FROM NEW YORK

Saturday, March 13

SS Majestic, White Star, Cherbourg and Southampton.

SS Celtic, White Star, Boston, Queenstown and Liverpool.

SS Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, London.

SS Carmania, Cunard, Halifax, Cobh and Liverpool.

SS Cameronia, Anchor, Londonderry and Glasgow.

SS Andania, Cunard, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Halifax.

SS Bremen, North German Lloyd, Queenstown and Bremen.

SS New Amsterdam, Holland-American, Plymouth, Boulogne and Rotterdam.

SS Western World, Munson, East Coast, South America.

SS Siboney, New York and Cuba Mail, Havana.

Tuesday, March 16

SS Bergensfjord, Norwegian-American, Bergen and Oslo.

Wednesday, March 17

SS LaSavoie, French, Havre.

SS Cristobal, Pan. RR SS Line, Cristobal, C. Z.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, March 14

SS Celtic, White Star, Queenstown and Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, March 20

SS Finland, Panama Pacific, New York.

SS President Pierce, Dollar, Hong Kong and Manila.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, March 22

SS Finland, Panama Pacific, New York.

F. S.

HAWAIIAN JAPANESE ATTEND OWN SCHOOLS

HONOLULU, March 11 (AP)—Three-fourths of the Japanese school children of Hawaii, after public school hours, attend Japanese language schools for an hour daily, the census discloses. The total school enrollment for the territory was 56,861, of which about 29,000 are Japanese.

The large percentage is the basis for efforts by the Territory to gain further control of alien language schools by compelling payment by the schools of a dollar for each child enrolled and adoption of textbooks prescribed by the Territorial school department. Most of the children were born on the islands and are potential American citizens.

Mark Twain, who, in addition to being a great humorist, was an ardent reader, went to one of his neighbors to borrow a book. He was told that he was welcome to read it, but in the owner's library.

A few weeks later, the story goes, the same neighbor called on Mark Twain with the request to borrow his lawn mower. The humorist very graciously consented to his borrowing it, provided it was not taken off the owner's lawn.

Son: "Dad, what does a 'better half' mean?"

Father: "Just what she says."—*Pearson's.*

Explorers have discovered ancient pens and ink which can still be used for writing. This qualification precludes possibility of the post office claiming them as their property.—*Laughter.*

Husband: "Isn't that extravagance, having two hats for one dress?"

Wife: "Oh, no. I've only one dress for two hats."—*Tit-Bits.*

The members of the Irvine Golf Club entertained the caddies at a dinner. We hear that in return the caddies have promised to laugh only behind their hands.—*Humorist.*

Customer: "I want some shoes for my husband—for refereeing in."

Salesman: "You mean boots, madam—football boots."

Customer: "No, I mean shoes—running shoes."—*London Opinion.*

Boys will be boys, but the girls are giving them a hot contest for the privilege.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Mother: "It seems as if it takes Ethel's young man a long time to say good night."

Father: "Much adieu about nothing."—*Answers.*

"The first saxophone is reported to have been brought to America in 1856."

"Yes, and it is a matter of historical interest that the Civil War broke out shortly thereafter."

ZION COMPLAINS TO COMMISSION

League Body Investigates Discontent in Mandated Territories

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 24—The mandated territories dealt with at the recent session of the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission, the proceedings of which are now available, included in the "A" class Palestine, in the "B" class the British Cameroons and Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium) and in the "C" class, the Japanese Pacific Islands, the Caprivi-Zipfel section of Southwest Africa (South Africa), and western Samoa (New Zealand).

In the ordinary course, the commission ought also to have reviewed at this session the situation in Syria and Irak. In the case of Irak, however, the British Government, as the mandatory power, requested an adjournment of the discussion in view of the fact that the Mosul dispute was still sub judice, and after a prolonged exchange of views, the commission agreed. In the case of Syria, the Druse rising was still in progress, and an additional reason for postponement was the fact that the report submitted to the commission by the French Government, dealt only with the year 1924 and had been rendered obsolete by the subsequent developments. It was accordingly decided to ask for a supplementary report dealing with the event of 1925, and to this the French Government agreed.

Zionist Petitions

In the case of Palestine the commission had before it a number of petitions or memoranda emanating from the Zionist Organization, the Palestine Arab Congress, and the Ashkenazic (or ultra-Orthodox) Jewish community of Jerusalem. All these petitions are printed in full in the minutes, together with replies of the mandatory power, to which the complaints of the various petitioners were forwarded for comment.

In addition to dealing point by point with the administration of each individual territory, the commission had also before it certain questions of wider scope. One such question was that of the suppression of the liquor traffic in the territories under "B" mandates in Africa. There was general agreement that total prohibition in the full sense of the term was impracticable, but that the mandates commission should make it its business to see that the strictest possible control should be enforced.

Forced Labor

Another question discussed was the employment in mandated territories of forced labor. All the mandates both of the "B" and "C" types prohibit forced labor except for essential works and services, and then only for adequate remuneration. M. van Rees recommended a revision of the mandates, making provision for the unpaid service customarily due from the native populations to their village or tribal chiefs. M. van Rees' statements were strongly contested by several members of the commission, including Sir Henry Lugard, the British member, and no recommendation was made for revision.

A discussion arose from a proposal by the Palestine Arab Congress that the commission should pay a personal visit to Palestine. In the end this proposal was dropped, and in its report to the League Council on the complaints of the Palestine Arabs, the commission merely states that it "doubts whether it can make any adequate recommendation on so complex and delicate a subject on the sole basis of written documents, even by examining these documents in conjunction with the representative of the mandatory power."

RECLAMATION TESTS ADVISED BY DR. WORK

Bill Would Provide $500,000 for Three-Year Research

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—A basis for "constructive experimentation" in reclamation is seen by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in the bill authorizing a $500,000 appropriation to be used for research on two reclamation projects during the next three years and which has been approved by the Senate committees on reclamation and appropriation. Dr. Work looks for approval of this measure during the present session of Congress.

The Secretary feels that further heavy expenditures for reclamation projects and for the aid of settlers should not be made until additional experiments are made as a basis for permanent policy on such measures as financing settlers, preparing land for homesteads and other outstanding phases of the problem.

"Reclamation Bureau officials believe that aid in preparing land for new settlers will be necessary," he added. "Many foreign governments have extended similar aid to pioneer land settlers, which has resulted in some instances in profitably tilled land, and I am sanguine that the proposed new plan will at least furnish a basis in this country for constructive experimentation."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

REAL ESTATE

Thousand Islands

A fine old farm homestead has been remodeled having 14 rooms; would make splendid tea house or inn; it overlooks beautiful St. Lawrence River directly on the famous Roosevelt Highway between Clayton and Alexandria Bay, New York; golf links nearby; this is part of subdivision now selling; 9 additional lots surrounding go with property; will have water and sewer connection included; price until June 1st fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000); have also a few choice lots from $500 to $2000; electric power connections with every lot; very low rates; Thousand Islands boom is now on. Address ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY TRACT, Clayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE

At Cotuit, Cape Cod

A beautiful site for a hotel. About three and one-half acres of land with two cottages thereon. Apply to S. N. HANDY.

Dean Peage Co.
810 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772, Main 42

FOR SALE, Near De Funiak Springs, Fla.—1280 acres good farm or dairy land, 200 acres improved and under cultivation; good house and barn; entire tract under fence. For price and terms address owner, A. C. CAWTHON, Florala, Ala.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS who derive largest profits know and heed certain simple but vital facts before applying for patents: our book, Patent Sense, gives those facts; free. Write LACEY & LACEY, 638 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertising Specialties, Calendars, Fans, Leather Thermometers and Greeting Cards for Specialty Advertisers.

B. R. BARNS, The Broderick Co.
61 Columbia Street Albany, N. Y.

HELP WANTED — MEN

PROOFREADER—Must be first-class; experienced on daily newspapers only; give references in first letter; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-214, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE women representatives in Monroe, Orleans and Wayne counties wanted to sell complete line Firshing made-to-measure garments for women, prices reasonable, good commission. FIRSHING STUDIOS, Inc., Branch Office, 413 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY desires positions for recommended governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. Phone Academy 0535, 225 W. 106th St., New York City.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR with some experience. Apply MANAGER, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WE OFFER a real opportunity to a woman whose education, interests, and experience would qualify her for a constructive, character-building sales service of the highest type which, after our very thorough theoretical and practical training, should lead her to a permanent and strongly remunerative connection; liberal commission and bonus plan with salaried supervisory and executive possibilities. THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 802-803 Park Square Building, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

SALES or advertising manager, thoroughly experienced in several lines; willing to prove ability on moderate compensation if desired. Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG married man, at present employed, desires changing to position with opportunity for advancement; has knowledge of stock management and general supervision. Box K-221, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED, refined woman used to nice house of her own, will take full charge of home for business couple or practitioners; all work but laundry; adept at sewing; $80 and room; references exchanged. Box M-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALBERTA SMYTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Office Positions for Discriminating People
15 Park Row, N. Y., Suite 1406 Barclay 1229

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MRS. EUGENIE B. ABBOTT, singing, scientific tone production, diction, interpretation. 11 Hanscom Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel 1503-J.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

NASH LETTER BUREAU

Multigraphing. Mimeographing. Stenography. Mailing. Publicity.
130 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C.
Wisconsin 1168

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

FLORENCE TOWNE CO.
Home Specialists
104 East 40th Street, New York City
Telephones—Caledonia 1615—1650

Net Income for Industrial Parcel Exchange Can Be Made

Will consider exchange of a city building, corner location, now rented exceptionally well, paying a good return on investment, for industrial real estate, manufacturing plant, storage warehouse or waterfront location for manufacturing purposes; accurate statement of particulars furnished to prospective customer.

APPLY

FRANK A. CONNORS
18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE AT
New Rochelle, N. Y.

291 CENTRE AVENUE—8-room stucco house, 3 baths, modern in every respect; lot 100x200; shrubs and flowers; tennis court; 2-car garage, heated; everything in perfect condition.

Owner's business transferred to another State; sale essential; shown by appointment. Phone New Rochelle 6736.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

FOR SALE—Bungalow of five rooms on Cumberland Mountains near Dixie Highway in assembly grounds at Monteagle, Tenn. MRS. LUCY H. McDONALD, 709 Vine St., 19 Chattanooga, Tenn.

SUMMER PROPERTY

COTTAGES on beautiful lake, Fiskdale, Mass.; $75, $100, $200; one completely furnished, $300; possession until January, 1927. Apt. A, 345 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., E. 37th St.—Exclusive house, Murray Hill section, one or two-room apartments unfurnished, newly decorated, fireplaces, tiled bathrooms, kitchenette, northern exposure, also southern exposure, overlooking garden; exceptional. Telephone Gramercy 0853.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, Corner Broadway and West 84th—Refined young girl or lady to share high class elevator apartment with theatrical girl and her mother. Trafalgar 2889.

N. Y. C., 390 Riverside Drive—Sublet furnished, $175; unfurnished, $150; 3 rooms, bath, dining alcove; new. Cathedral 4628 after 7 p. m. or apply SUPERINTENDENT.

N. Y. C., 135 W. 56th (4)—Two connecting outside rooms with real kitchen or kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; unusual.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Practitioner's office; Æolian Hall; light, well equipped; full or part time. Inquire mornings, Riverside 3987.

N. Y. C., Practitioner's office, Fisk Bldg.—Part time and evening hours; reasonable for summer. Tel. mornings Circle 2965.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE
N. Y. C., Aeolian Hall, morning hours, fully equipped. Tel. Longacre 2365 before 1.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 14 Westland Ave.—2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping, also 1 unfurnished side room; near church. Copley 6245-M.

BOSTON, 69 Gainsborough St.—Furnished room and kitchen for two; $8 week and light services. MRS. BULL. Copley 5036-W.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two connecting rooms for one or two active or retired business men; exceptionally comfortable home; all modern conveniences; breakfasts if desired; garage near. Box J-217, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Eight minutes to Wall St.; all subways; Brooklyn Heights; artistically furnished room; superb harbor view; business woman; kitchen privileges; elevator; dining room downstairs. GIRARD, 62 Montague St. Main 5318.

N. Y. C., 508 W. 114th—Large outside sunny room adjoining bath; surroundings congenial for study; elevator, kitchen privilege; references. Cathedral 7650, call evenings, MISS PAINE.

N. Y. C., 58 Central Park West, Apt. 4-N—Modern rooms; refined home; home privileges; good transportation; permanent; references.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103, Cor. Broadway—Attractive room, running water, adjoining bath; refined private family. STODDARD.

N. Y. C.—A pleasant outside room; no other roomers. 8 Magaw Place, Apt. D, Cor. 181st St., West.

N. Y. C., 206 West 106th, Sanderson—Furnished room in private family; no other roomers. Academy 2160.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOARD for mother and loving, well-trained boy of 6 and care for boy during day in refined Protestant comfortable home, preferably vicinity 49 St. Station, Angora Station or suburbs if near R. R. station; Philadelphia; give phone. MRS. H. SMEDLEY, 802 W. 11th St., Chester, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEW YORK CITY, 2 West 103rd St.—Home with attention where one may rest and study. Tel. Academy 3423. ROBINSON.

PRIVATE home for elderly people; pleasant situated; 3 Ridgewood Rd., Malden, Mass.; established 1905; references required. MRS. ELIZABETH C. ENGLISH.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Interior and exterior painting and decorating, first class work, estimates cheerfully given. Telephone Flatbush 0396.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York City. Vanderbilt 3053.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ONE black silk lace Malta shawl, 2½x2¼ yards, large scallop hand-made border; one black lace three-cornered French shawl; both 75 years old; perfect condition. MRS. RYDER, 131 Clifton Ave., Campello, Mass. Tel. Brockton 3186 W-R.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Handsome dining room set, cheap, at WINKLER'S STORAGE CO. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OLD ESTABLISHED tailoring business in city of 40,000 inhabitants; no competition, best location, well appointed and equipped salesroom and workshop; best of reasons for selling at a reasonable price.

OWNER RETIRING

has a nice little one-man business to turn over to the right party; a going concern with good list of customers, sending in repeat orders regularly; good profit and light overhead; mfr. commodity used in every business and home; reputation built on quality; a proposition well worth investigation; some capital needed to take it over. Address Box D-202, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

MARYLAND

Baltimore

N. HESS' SONS
Shoes for the Family
8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore

NEW YORK

Albany

You'll Appreciate the Season's Newest Styles in

Frocks
Coats
Suits
at
Grace & Merit's
21 NORTH PEARL STREET

The colors are attractive, the designs are different. Unexpectedly low in cost.

MUHLFELDERS, INC.
55 North Pearl Street

Now Showing the
New Spring Styles
in
Millinery, Coats, Suits, Dresses and Shoes

Advance Spring Styles
in
Men's Suits
and Overcoats
Boyce & Milwain
66-68 State Street

Cantilever Shoe
Sizes 2-10 Widths AAAA-E
Expert Fitting
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
INC.
65 Columbia Street
Above North Pearl Street

Cotrell *and* Leonard
472 Broadway, Albany

94th Birthday Celebration
Not a Sale, but Special Values in Every Department

Electrical Fixtures and Household Appliances
Authorized Agent for
E. N. Riddle, C. B. Rogers
Laun-Dry-ette Washing Machine
Hoover Suction Sweeper
C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.
80 Maiden Lane

WATCHES DIAMONDS CLOCKS SILVERWARE
The Hall Mark Jeweler
Frederick P. D. Jennings
115 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, INC.
Frank P. Tucker Allyn M. Smith
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.
Phone 6471

HARVEY A. DWIGHT
Mason's Building Supplies and Stone Tiles
CHURCH AND PLUM ST.
Est. 1857 Main 1110 Albany, N. Y.

COAL
Mason's Building Supplies
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
129 Water St., Albany, N. Y. Main 998

ALBANY'S UNIQUE TEA ROOM
The Green Parrot
Chapel St. Next to Capitol Theater
Open 11:30 to 8 o'clock

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
56, Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Elysée 91-99
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 3406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 2099
DETROIT
455 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Delaware 9272
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
626 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. FAber 2989
SEATTLE
763 Empire Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Main 0420
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

NEW YORK

Albany (Continued)

Extraordinary Announcement

Perkins Silk Shop
128 State Street

have sold lease to A. B. Huested & Co., Pharmacists, and will move on and about May 1st to 15-17 No. Pearl St. (over Kresge's).

Our Entire Stock of
Silks, Woolens and Cottons

Will be disposed of at cost—slightly above cost and below cost.

Enormous savings like these will prevail.

2500 yds. Genuine Imported Irish Linen, value 89c, now 59c yard.

40" Sport Silks, borders, stripes, block effects, etc., value $4.95-$5.95, now $2.50 yard.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

W. M. Whitney & Co.
Announce
the reopening of their Shoe Department featuring a complete line of
I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes for Women

The shoe department which has been rearranged is located on the second floor. Trained sales people second floor. Trained sales people to give prompt and courteous service.

W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany's Millinery Headquarters
Millinery
Two Entire Floors Exclusively Devoted to Millinery
Grace & Merit
21 N. Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

Cousins Modease Shoes
The Style That's Also Comfortable
Cousins Modease in this city are to be had only at our store. See the styles for Spring at prices you'll call reasonable.
J. & T. COUSINS
9-11 North Pearl Street

Danker FLORIST
"Our Business Is Growing"
Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World
40-42 Maiden Lane

Binghamton

LITTLE FOLKS SHOP
59 Carroll Street, 1 block south of Court
Phone 668-W
COATS, HATS, FROCKS
Girls 1 to 12 years, Boys 1 to 4 years
Infants' Wear

MARY GEORGIA
66 Chenango Street Telephone 1313
Negligees, Underwear, Hosiery and Novelties

Buffalo

Flowers and Plants
For Every Occason
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cresnt 5980
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

"THE EMPORIUM"
SEA FOOD, Delicatessen, Fresh Fish, Oysters and Poultry. Specializing in hot Clam Chowder and Fried Oysters to take home. Special Salads to order, Crab Meat, Shrimp, Lobster, Chicken. *Sea Food* Combination. Are you in doubt regarding *Sea Food* on your menu? If so let us suggest—
JOSEPH A. RAMITO, Mgr., 1362 Hertel Ave.

Telephones: Tupper 0705. Tupper 0706
WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

C. I. LANICH
Shoes for Everyone
843 Tonowanda St. Riv. 3352
Branch Store
2803 Delaware Ave., Kenmore

CORSETS for All Types of Figures. Special attention to difficult fittings.
MRS. TAULBEE CORSET SHOP
476 Elmwood Ave. Tupper 7304

Lamps and Shades, Gifts, Furniture Decorated
ESTHER MILLER VON KRAMER
Little Old Art Shop
Velvet Wall Panels—Floral Paintings
475 Genesee Street Phone Jefferson 4839-J

ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE
531 Elmwood Ave., cor. W. Utica St.
The Aud Building
Marcel Waving Shampooing Manicuring
MABEL H. RATH Phone Tupper 7877

STANARD—*Importer*
HATS
1369 Delaware Avenue

FREDERICK M. VON KRAMER
INTERIOR DECORATING
PAPERHANGING AND INTERIOR PAINTING
475 Genesee Street Phone Jeff. 4839-J
Estimates Given Wallpaper Furnished

NEW YORK

Buffalo (Continued)

Walk-Over
SHOES
For Men and Women
505-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Color Problem in South Africa

Most people are accustomed to think that the great problem in South Africa is still the race problem between Briton and Boer. They remember the war of 1899, the rebellion of 1914, and the violent utterances of the extremer Nationalists in more recent years. But the removal of the flag issue by the peace of 1902, the successful accomplishment of the Union in 1909, and the assumption of responsibility for the government of the country by the Nationalist Party in 1924, have gradually brought about a relaxation of the tension between the two white races. The racial issue, now that the two races and the two languages have equal rights, is steadily ceasing to be the main issue in South African public life and is being replaced by another.

The new issue is the color issue. The color question has always complicated South African life, but today it is assuming new and much more difficult forms. The population of the Union, according to the census of 1921, consisted of about 1,500,000 whites, 4,700,000 Bantu Africans, and 165,000 Asiatics. Moreover, to the north of the Union lies tropical central Africa with a large variety of Negro peoples. Before the war the native population of the Union had hardly emerged at all from its primitive tribalism, and though the Indians under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership had proved themselves capable of exerting considerable political influence by means of strikes and agitation, the native peoples were hardly organized at all.

But today it is quite different. While the overwhelming mass of the native population still lives in its old conditions, contact with the white man in the towns and the mines, the spread of education and of the ideas of self-determination popularized by the war, and the growth in wealth have produced a class-consciousness among the Africans which is increasing every year. They are no longer willing to accept the status of practically disfranchised hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white man in perpetuity. And in this attitude they are actively encouraged by the politically more advanced Indians, who are also in revolt against the restrictions placed upon their freedom of movement and domicile by the white legislature.

All this stirring among the Africans and the Asiatics has produced a corresponding activity of thought among the white population. Opinion, however, is deeply divided. On the one hand is the Cape Colony tradition which sought to erect no legal distinctions between black and white and which gave to the native the franchise under certain restrictions. On the other side there is the northern tradition which, according to the old Dutch law, declares that there shall be no equality between white and black in church or state. Then white labor is increasingly trying to protect itself against the competition from the native peoples living at a much lower standard, which tends to drive them to the poor white level, by prohibiting the use of colored labor in certain occupations. Another school advocates the segregation of the two races in different areas in which each can grow and develop in its own way.

But whatever way public opinion may shift and change in its demands on either side, there are certain facts which cannot be gainsaid. The first is that the African has as great a capacity for development as any other section of the human race. There may be people elsewhere who doubt this, but no one who has examined the progress made by the African race in America, whether of pure or mixed blood, can hesitate to recognize that the native of South Africa is destined steadily to progress out of his ignorance and barbarism, and eventually to take his place among the civilized peoples of the world. The second fact is that the Negro race in Africa today as a whole is nowhere near the level in knowledge, or experience, or self-control of the white. His growth to equality can only be gradual.

But there is a third fact that governs both the others, and that is that the various races have somehow to learn to live together in justice, harmony, and peace. All experience shows that, while segregation may be possible for a time and in limited areas, it never lasts. Political, economic, and cultural forces are too strong. Sooner or later they break down all artificial barriers, for the children of men are at bottom one family, and nothing can keep them permanently apart. It is just this fact that makes the task which South Africa has in front of it so interesting. It is being compelled to grapple on a small scale with the problem of interracial and inter-color contact which modern invention is forcing in increasing degree on the consideration of the whole world. And if both sides apply to the problem the eternal qualities of justice, tolerance, and common sense, South Africa will not only find the way out for herself, but will point the way for the rest of mankind.

Two Views of Journalism

Not by design, but by coincidence, publicity was given, a day or two ago, to two strangely divergent views of journalism, or of the modern exponent of journalism, the daily newspaper. In his first address at the National University of Mexico, Walter Williams, dean of the Missouri School of Journalism, who has been invited to deliver a course of lectures in Mexico City, undertook to trace the development of the newspaper and to estimate its position today as a constructive and potent force in the inculcation and defense of democratic ideals. He defined four distinct stages through which American journalism has passed, and a fifth, which marks its present status, as he believes. He finds that in this new era the press has been "converted into an institution of broad and generous calling."

Tracing this growth and development through what he defines as the four earlier stages, Dean Williams discovers that during the last thirty years some distinctly radical changes have taken place. "Journalism reading," he says, "is no longer the privilege of the few. All read the papers because they are within the reach of all fortunes, and because they furnish information that interests all social groups. Politics, in the old sense of the journalistic word, no longer monopolizes the space, but all the rest of human activities—industry, art, sport, commerce, literature—go along, side by side." He continues:

> This universality of information has profoundly modified the character of the journals, converting them into concretions of public opinion and into elements which form and modify it. By opening its doors to the majorities it has become a strong lever of democracy, of those states of things which permit all men the maximum of vital expression of which they are capable. In spite of the obstacles and limitations to which the press is subjected, it is the promotive element of good democracy. . . . The press, as representative of public opinion, is the greatest opposition that can be presented to the governments that found their power on arms.

Newspapers published in the United States on the day following the publication of the foregoing address quoted President Calles of Mexico as denouncing the Mexican press because of the attitude of some of the newspapers there in opposing his recently declared administrative policies. He is said to have declared that the effort of the newspapers in his own country "is to provoke a foreign tempest so that certain foreign organizations will take direct action in our affairs." He declared his conviction that though the press claimed to be the molder of public opinion, the true opinion of the country is expressed by the representatives of the Labor organizations, a convention of which he was at the time addressing.

Without a knowledge of all the facts in the case no cautious or considerate onlooker would attempt either to defend or refute the correctness of President Calles' position in denouncing, as unpatriotic, the attitude of the newspapers which he none too clearly specifies. One of these he names, it is true, but his indictment is against the press as a whole, and in taking this position he opens the door to possible criticism. If the press, as an institution, fulfills the estimate of Dean Williams as being "the promotive element of good democracy," then he has been oversanguine and perhaps too generous in according to the representatives of organized labor in Mexico all the virtues which he claims the press does not possess.

Democracy, if it is to become the controlling and leavening influence in a nation, must be the expression of more than a faction or class. Is it too much to say that if the spirit of democracy is not reflected in the press of a nation it remains unexpressed, simply because it does not exist in a large or predominating degree? Failing to discover what he realizes as this expression, it may be wise even for the closest student and critic to make sure that he has not failed to estimate aright that which is expressed.

Reform on the Mexican Border

Conditions of lawlessness and social disorder prevailing along the southwestern border of the United States continue to engage the attention of Americans in that neighborhood. Notorious as are the evils of such a resort as Tia Juana, on the Mexican side of the border near San Diego, Calif., the method of abating them is not readily apparent. The authority of the United States does not cross the international line, though, if there should be a repetition of the crime which has caused the present discussion, its influence might well do so. But it is obvious that one nation cannot enforce its moral standards on another. In a small and most sordid and vulgar way the Mexican territory of Baja is doing what the Principality of Monaco is doing in Europe, and is therefore inviting the visits of lawbreakers of all sorts from every part of the United States.

It is just as well to contemplate this situation in a proper spirit of national humility. Mexico offers the soil, the legal protection and most of the attachés of the gambling and liquor "joints" of Tia Juana. But it is asserted that Americans supply the capital, the direction and most of the patrons. Whether the Mexican officials or the American operators have done the more to corrupt public morals is questionable. It is certain that for years public exposure of these evils has been deprecated by "business interests" in San Diego, and today radical reform is blocked by the influence of American citizens who find profit in the continuance of existing conditions.

Any intelligent effort to remedy these conditions, therefore, should be wholly free from recrimination. Mexico should not be approached as a moral leper, nor, unhappily, can the United States take on the attitude of offended virtue. Indeed, while the influence of the northern nation may properly be exercised for the correction of the morals of its neighbor, its authority ought first to be vigorously employed for the discipline of its own citizens who think to profit by Mexico's slacker code.

Stricter control of passage of the gates between San Diego and Tia Juana is the one remedy generally urged. It is not so simple as it sounds. Some advise that the gates be closed absolutely and all passage prohibited until the Mexican town is starved out. But besides being of doubtful legality, this expedient would inflict almost as much injury on legitimate American interests as upon the illegitimate ones of Mexico. It would check the operation of the Imperial Irrigation District, would block orderly railroad operation, and would shut off legitimate trade on both sides of the border.

Closing the gates at sundown is more practicable, but might lead to hurtful retaliatory measures on the Mexican side. A more ambitious suggestion is the creation of a sort of "twilight zone," extending for fifty miles into Mexican territory within which the police regulations shall be identical with those in the United States. But there seems to be no good argument with which to support such an effort to dictate Mexican policy.

Possibly the simple device of demanding passports at the border might prove effective. To those having daily business on one side or the other of the line, getting a passport good for two years would involve little trouble or expense. To the individual going into Mexico for a day's "spree," it might act as a deterrent.

That there is need for immediate action in bringing about better conditions has been brought out in the volume of sordid evidence which investigation of border conditions has produced. When it is said that all the evils of the saloon at its worst in the United States exist in concentrated form in Calexico and Tia Juana, it can be understood that their effects cannot be limited to any definite area, but must rankle and spread on both sides of the border until completely eliminated by strict border regulation. There are thousands of families in southern California that can testify to the moral degradation, the loss of lifelong savings and similar deprivations which have come to them because of the border contagion which has touched a single member. And more than one San Diego business man knows that the sole reason why many a family, moving to California, has decided not to make that city its home has been because of the proximity to conditions existing in Tia Juana. It is high time that preventive action is taken, especially when an effective remedy is so ready at hand.

Putting the Stamp of Approval on Football

To those who really know the game of American college football and the part that its financial returns have played in the development and maintenance of other college athletics, the recent action of the athletic committees of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in raising the general price of the tickets to the games played between the so-called "Big Three" does not come as any great surprise. To them it simply means that the committees of those three universities are putting their stamp of approval on the game as a worth-while intercollegiate sport and a means of raising the revenue necessary to the maintaining of "athletics for all." In fact, the report which they gave out would seem to indicate they believe that football must be continued as an intercollegiate sport if athletics are to continue as an important part of a college education.

It is less than three months since there was considerable discussion regarding the game of football and its overemphasis in the schools and colleges of the United States. What should be done to put the game under proper control was discussed pro and con, and a number of plans were forthcoming. It seemed to be the opinion of many members of the faculties of the various institutions of learning that the game had broken away from the college authorities and become far too important a part of the curriculum. At one time it looked as if drastic measures would be taken by more than one college regarding its 1926 schedule.

While all this agitation was going on, those who really knew how much football had been doing in the various colleges to maintain athletics for all and help make up financial deficits accrued by nonpaying sports, such as crew, track, tennis, golf, etc., were satisfied in the thought that, while the agitation would undoubtedly do considerable good, it would not seriously affect the great fall sport from the viewpoint either of the player or the spectator. They knew the greatness of the sport and that its worth was important enough to withstand any attack that might be waged on it by those who did not appreciate its true value. That its value would receive such recognition so soon after it had been adversely criticized was not expected, even by its most enthusiastic supporters.

With the athletic committees of these big three eastern universities putting their stamp of approval on football as they have in their statement regarding the increase in the price of tickets, it is safe to believe that the game will continue to be the great fall sport.

Editorial Notes

Radio enthusiasts will be interested to learn of a wireless freak recently recorded in England. It appears that a number of individuals who had spent the night in listening for signals from distant places were suddenly astonished to hear toward dawn a program of music accompanied by announcements in a strange tongue. The music is reported to have come through with remarkable clarity and strength, and the speech, though not recognizable by any of the listeners, was perfectly distinct. The station was afterward identified with certainty as 1PP, which is situated in Japan. This station is a very ordinary one, and the question remains unanswered, How was it that on this particular occasion transmission from the Far East came in with such amazing strength? The almost complete failure, so far as the United States was concerned, of the recent radio week, when everything was done to make the experiment of transatlantic transmission a success, stands out in interesting contrast to this reception. After all, it would really seem that we have plenty more to learn about radiocasting yet, though atmospheric conditions probably had much to do with the foregoing experiences.

New York City is badly torn up over a proposition to give up a slice of Central Park to a great war memorial. Assaults on the park are recurrent in Manhattan, where any bit of land not weighted down with steel and stone is looked upon with covetous eyes. It is to be hoped that this raid will be repelled as so many others have been. Aside from the almost criminal folly of giving up any portion of the little bit of natural scenery still left to New Yorkers there might be a plausible argument against erecting any war memorial. Why commemorate that savage struggle at all? It will long be remembered, and for the moment high taxes, high prices and soaring rents should keep it fresh in the thoughts of the people. A dollar that buys scarcely sixty cents worth of necessaries may seem an ignoble war memorial, but it is at least an impressive one.

Dickens' London That Remains—An International Treasure

Another Dickens anniversary has recently been celebrated. The Dickens Fellowship, which has its headquarters at Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, held its annual dinner at the Criterion, under the chairmanship of Pett Ridge, the famous novelist.

Far from waning, Dickens appreciators are increasing. Only last summer his old home in Doughty Street was secured as a permanent museum, and now the Dickens Library and Matz collection have been transferred there, plus translations of his works in Czech, French, German, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian and Serbian, presented by the respective governments in the beginning of the year.

The Dickens London that remains has become not only a national but an international asset!

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We are continually reminded, by photographs, or articles, or even by a stroll through the Strand and West End, of changing London. Some of the changes were, perhaps, long overdue, urgently necessary, but there are times when so perpetual an offering of "new lamps for old" gives us a lingering sense of regret.

Beneath the practical appreciation of modern facilities to meet the needs of modern life, most of us treasure a belief in the magic atmosphere of "old lamps." Did we not revel in the mysteries of Aladdin's cave many years ago, and "old lamps" today can still conjure for us delightful genii who open the door of memories.

The new lamps may be splendidly efficient, beautifully burnished, offering us a brighter, cleaner London—but we rub them in vain; the genii of old associations refuse to appear.

And that perhaps is the reason our footsteps turn so readily toward Doughty Street.

No. 48 is just a gloomy old Georgian house in a quiet gray, old street off Grey's Inn. If one approaches it via Mecklenburg Square, the trees in spring look almost startlingly green against the dull background. The street has a slight air of "yesterday" about it. It seems passively resigned to the motor horns which it has exchanged for the old-time rattle of horses' hoofs.

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The museum is like a number of kindred museums—not highly spectacular; the room Dickens wrote in, his writing desk, his chair—the outlook that we, for a second, share through the window. A faint tang of mustiness, invariably associated with museums and libraries—and then suddenly, perhaps, the genii will appear. . . .

There are the little Cratchitts; possibly our first Dickens friends, made even in nursery days, when passages were read to us of an evening, before a firelight which twinkled on the brass rail of a high fender. Perhaps David Copperfield himself will creep a little apprehensively round the door, with the wide eyes of Oliver Twist peering over his shoulder.

We have faded into a corner. Back they all troop, our old friends: Nicholas Nickelby, Peggotty, the optimistic Mr. Micawber, little Nell and her old grandfather, Mr. Scrooge, and a dozen more; Mr. Pickwick himself, with close on his heels the excellent Mr. Wardle, Messrs. Snodgrass, Winkle and Tupman, with Sam Weller in their wake, and on the outskirts of the group, fluttering in true Dickensian style, a number of young ladies, not forgetting the young lady with the fur-topped boots, nor the "plump sister with the lace tucker."

How gladly would we linger with them, till we are suddenly and pleasantly reminded that even on our road back to Fleet Street we can keep some of the delightful company with us.

Slipping through side streets, across Holborn and the tranquil square of Lincoln's Inn, it is not more than a stone's throw out of the way to pass a low, corner shop, sheltering among high buildings like a frightened girl in a crowd. And here, perhaps, little Nell and her grandfather will take leave of us, for this is the old Curiosity Shop; one more "old lamp" preserved among the new.

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But we pull out our watch, which reminds us that it is getting near lunch time. Why hurry forth into the endless stream of traffic? The genii seem benignly disposed to stay with us just a little longer. True, we must cross Farringdon Street, and work our way round St. Paul's, but almost entirely by old lanes and narrow byways we can reach Lombard Street and Change Alley. There an "old lamp" will positively wink at us in merry invitation from Mr. Pickwick himself, for this is no less an inn than the George and Vulture.

How hospitable a welcome he will afford us! We slide into the time-polished wooden bench. With what warmth we can revive memories of the good old days, Dingley Dell, the coach rides—the merry friendliness of it all.

And then a queer little silence falls for an instant. "Good old days!" we repeat, suddenly conscious of our neighbor, in 1926 attire, and of the waiter at our elbow! And very faintly in the distance we seem to hear Mr. Pickwick's voice murmuring, "Good old days—yes—but not all good; there was Fleet prison, you know . . . in Newgate. Ah! That was too terrible!"

We are brought back to earth—even to the ordering of our lunch. Fleet prison! Yes, that was a hideous "old lamp" that Dickens himself extinguished for all time, by Pickwick Papers! What an achievement in social reform! What a book! Perhaps there are a few, a very few, "old lamps" that are always new! London is still London, despite its changes.

L. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

There are many who believe that there is some connection between the two statements made recently by the Italian Prime Minister that "1926 is going to be the Napoleonic year of Fascism," and that "Fascist Italy can, if necessary, carry the Tricolor beyond the Brenner, but lower it she never shall." While the latter declaration was made at a moment when relations between Germany and Italy were much strained on account of the dispute over the German-speaking population in Southern Tyrol, the former sentence appeared in the Fascist magazine, Gerarchia, in a short article written by Signor Mussolini and entitled "Viaticum for 1926." In this article, after reviewing the progress made during the past six years by this magazine, which is a monthly publication of Mussolini's own organ, Il Popolo d'Italia, the Duce says:

> Fascism must not admit heterodoxy. This is its peculiar character, the fundamental reason of its existence, as well as of all ideas newly formed which strive to dominate the world. Fascism has won because it has never tolerated any difference of opinion; its block is monolithic. Fascism wins and will win so long as it preserves this austere sense of unity, this religious obedience and this æsthetic discipline. Faith, then, is necessary; not relative but absolute faith; faith in Fascism which is at work in strengthening the outward face of Italy and the moral features of the Italians; faith in the Fascist Revolution which will have in 1926 its Napoleonic year, also because the new penal, commercial and maritime codes will come into force; faith in the Italian Nation, who is just beginning to have a material and moral place in the world, which it is capable of enlarging in proportion to its growth and growing power.

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A serious effort to enforce forestal legislation in Italy is now being attempted, although it is doubtful whether much good can now be done, since the work of devastation has been left undisturbed until a comparatively recent time. Few countries enjoy such a variety of trees as Italy, for together with the birch and pines of northern Europe, we find the olive, fig, manna-ash and palm of more southern latitudes. Luigi Luzzatti, the former Premier, has now written a decalogue for the lover of trees, which has been given a wide publicity. It reads in part:

> Thou shalt love, and preserve against all damage, the tree and the forest.
>
> Thou shalt recall that deforestation, a sign of ignorance, injures the homeland and lowers it in foreign esteem.
>
> Thou shalt teach to the mountaineer that love for his native home does not permit the destruction of trees.
>
> Thou shalt labor in such way that every year it will be possible to plant in the ground a certain number of saplings, in celebration of Arbor Day.
>
> Thou shalt improve, but not to the detriment of the forests, the marshes and pastures of the mountains.
>
> Thou shalt recognize that pastures, though useful, are harmful to the mountains if ill used.
>
> Thou shalt co-operate with forestry experts in preaching the creed of the tree, and thou shalt instruct those who should observe the laws of the homeland, which is the guardian of the forest and of the mountain.

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The Palazzo Giustiniani, situated near the university, will house the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, created about a year ago, under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. The Italian Government has subscribed the sum of 1,000,000 lire a year for the upkeep of the institute, and its formal opening is expected to take place during the current year. The Palazzo Giustiniani, which does not rank among the beautiful buildings of Rome, has the advantage of being situated in the very heart of the old city. For many years its first floor was the headquarters of the Italian Freemasonry (now dissolved), while its upper floor was at one time occupied by the Prussian Historical Institute.

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A set of new Italian stamps, five in number, has just been issued by the Italian Government, in commemoration of the seventh centenary of St. Francis of Assisi. The lowest value of the series is olive-green in color, and represents the Vision of Jerusalem on a design by Duilio Cambellotti; the forty centimes stamp, in deep violet, shows a picture of the church and convent of S. Damiano, near Assisi, by Francesco Biasi, one of the foremost Italian etchers. The two highest values, in azure and in burnt sienna tints, respectively, are the work of the chief engraver of the Italian Mint, and show a scene of the life and an effigy of the saint. As usual when commemorative stamps are issued, this series has almost disappeared from circulation.

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A monument to Cesare Battisti, the Italian irredentist hero, will be erected at Botzen (whose Italian name is Bolzano) on the same pedestal which was prepared by Austria during the war for a monument intended to commemorate the victory of the central empires. Battisti, who was born in the Italian Province of Trent, belonging to Austria, and was therefore an Austrian subject, joined the Italian Army as a volunteer in the early days of the war, but was captured and executed by the Austrians as a traitor.

Signor Mussolini, in declaring that Italy had no intention of removing from its old site in Bolzano the statue of Walter von der Vogelweide, the poet of whom we hear in the intensely German opera, "Die Meistersinger," added that Italy would erect another monument which would be "sacred to the memory of all those martyrs who have written the last word on the nationality of the Upper Adige." The Premier's suggestion has won the hearty approval of all patriotic associations, and a national subscription was immediately opened.

The inauguration of the monument will take place on July 12, the tenth anniversary of Battisti's execution. Signor Mussolini was a great personal friend of Battisti, and in 1908, when he was still a Socialist, was a regular contributor to Battisti's paper, Il Popolo, published in Trent, until he was expelled from Austria as a dangerous revolutionist. He was the first to subscribe the five lire, the amount fixed per person.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"New Zealand Literature Today"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article entitled "New Zealand Literature Today," published in The Christian Science Monitor several months ago, has excited much interest among some of the authors mentioned, and all the more because we are as yet only toilers in wild and waste regions of literary art, not sowers and reapers in long-cultured fields and gardens.

Most of us must disagree with the main contention, that there is nothing new and distinctive in New Zealand life and scenery worth writing about; that our country is more English than such parts of England as, e. g., the Isle of Man; and that consequently no Hall Caine will come from among us.

The inference is that our authors, to be successful, should henceforth make up their minds to describe only the general "British" aspects of life in this island Dominion, and that they should not dwell on what is characteristic. Only fiction is dealt with in the article, the new budding poetry being ignored, so only fiction need be discussed.

We must concede that for the last ten or fifteen years the primary and original characteristics of the Dominion have been superficially submerged by the extensive and continuous flood of migration, but below the surface they still continue and still direct the course of its career. One of them is a greater simplicity; another is an intensity of feeling and an abandon in the expression of it, and still another is an enthusiastic and believing idealism. That idealism lies at the root of New Zealand life. It gave us that movement among women which made them first among their sisters to attain to university honors, though it must be acknowledged that our novelists have not yet—apart from the Utopian group—done justice to it.

There is another theme for novelists in the story of New Zealand—one that surely, if rightly treated, could supply as much "color and pathos" as in the case of South Africa. I will not say "of India," because perhaps there is no country in the world quite the equal of India in regard to race themes and race problems. But here before their own eyes, the oldest generations have seen played the moving drama of a race struggling between the depths of savagery and the heights of twentieth century Christianity.

Then think of the remnant that has literally been saved, the great Maori leaders, who have toiled to save their race. What other people has in two or three generations evolved such capacities, such possibilities? Their origin is a mystery, a romance and a poem; their traditions, even while mixed with gross savagery, have fragments that resemble the more primitive Greek mythology.

Or turn to that "background," that scenery, that nature, we are recommended to leave out—the strange, fantastic forest with its wonderful varieties of trees and ferns; the snows and glaciers of the Alps, the solitary dome of snow, the fresh plains of Kussock, the "Inferno" of the whole volcanic area—all that tourists travel thousands of miles to see.

Are we to ignore all this and describe only some "desirable suburban residence" with its tenants living in a dull house in a dull street of a dull town? No, let us have the fiord and the Alps, the cliff where the scarlet blossoming tree hangs over the blue waters of the bay. Are we only to describe the stock characters of current fiction, the puppets of love imbroglios or of police court cases? No, let us keep to the old whaling or trading "King," the faithful missionary, the founders of a new state, or those who inherit their spirit and their task. It is these who are worth setting before the world, not the commoner types.

It may not pay so well; we must grant that. It might be safer for any New Zealand author who was bent solely on his or her own success to leave these islands in early youth and to lose all the gifts of their nativity among the throng of British authors. But we of the older generation will, I trust, even if forgotten and successless, remain faithful to our own little country and to its ideals.

Auckland, N. Z. E. S. G.